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**BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES**  
**OF THE**  
**MEMBERS**  
**OF THE**  
**FORTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY**  
**OF THE**  
**STATE OF INDIANA,**  
**WITH THAT OF THE**  
**STATE OFFICERS AND JUDICIARY,**  
**BY JAMES SUTHERLAND,**  
**COMPILED OF GAZETTEERS AND OTHER STATISTICAL WORKS**  
**FOR THE STATES OF INDIANA, MISSOURI,**  
**OHIO AND MICHIGAN.**

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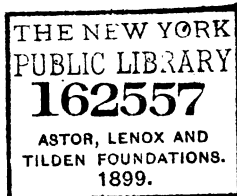
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## AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

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THE author is constrained to believe that the style and character of this work embody something original in the Biographical Department of Book Publishing. The utility of such a work is apparent. A volume containing condensed sketches of the Executive, Officers of State, Judges of the Supreme Court, and Members and Officers of both branches of the General Assembly, cannot fail to receive a cordial welcome at the hands of the reading public; and especially from those who have been, or now are, identified with the public affairs of this State. It will be something of a legacy for the descendants of the men who have made and administered the laws of this great Commonwealth, after they shall have passed away from this state of existence, to find recorded on its pages the name and public services of a father, whose memory is dearer to them than all else on earth. It is a book that will not fail to be cherished by them until the close of life. Aside from considerations of a private nature, this work will supply a public want long felt and acknowledged. Here the public journalist will find the facts for his columns when

## PREFACE.

it becomes his melancholy duty to announce the death of Indiana's prominent men—the data upon which to base a fitting and respectful eulogy on the life and services of the deceased. For this reason alone a work of such a character should be placed upon the shelves of every public library in the State. The author has studiously endeavored to avoid the remotest approach toward partiality in the compiling and editing of these Biographies. In preparing them for the press he has been assisted by JOS. A. BERRY and SAMUEL K. CHRISTY, Esqs., gentlemen of acknowledged ability. The author has been indefatigable in his efforts to produce a volume corresponding with its title, and one that will subserve, in some degree, both public and private interests. Without further remark he submits these pages to the judgment of an appreciative public,

JAMES SUTHERLAND.

## INTRODUCTION.

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In preparing this work for the press, a constant endeavor has been observed to present it to the public in a form entirely devoid of exclusive favor to any gentleman whose political career is here recorded. The Biographies have in no instance been abridged to the disparagement or injustice of the subject—as no facts of importance coming within the range of the writer's knowledge, have been omitted. The difference in their length is to be attributed to the nature of the pursuits, professions or avocations of the individuals whose lives it is designed to sketch within the limits of this volume. Some gentlemen, from the prominent part they have acted before the public, have made the different events in their lives familiar to the people of the State. In such instances no difficulty was encountered in placing them prominently upon these pages. Still great pains have been taken to do the most exact justice to those whose public careers commenced at a later date, and have been less eventful. The truth, in all cases, has been rigidly adhered to, for had the writer not confined himself to facts, this work might very readily have assumed the direction of romance, and fiction might have lengthened its pages *ad infinitum*. Everything of this nature has been avoided with studious care; and it is hoped that the public as well as the parties more particularly interested, will not be disposed to condemn hastily, but give due weight to the truth that this is not a work of fiction, but of facts, and that consequently the length of these Biographies varies in proportion as the writer is enabled to glean facts in the

lives of the Members and Officers of the General Assembly. The most grateful thanks are here tendered, without reserve, to the Members of both branches of the Indiana Legislature for the action had in the Senate on the 14th, and in the House on the 15th of January, in the adoption of resolutions, extending to the persons engaged in the production of this work, free access to both Houses during session hours, in order that they might with greater facility collect the statistics used in its compilation, as well as for the uniform gentlemanly and courteous bearing of the members whenever approached in regard to that subject. And gratitude is due them in no less degree on account of the patronage given with liberal hands in subscriptions to the work. Before closing these introductory remarks, it may not be deemed improper to venture a word in regard to the character of this General Assembly, the individual members of which are here placed on record. The Forty-first General Assembly of Indiana, then, in all the elements of virtue, talent and patriotism essential in the wise and prudent statesman, has never been excelled by any deliberative body that has assembled in the State since or prior to its admission into the Union. The legislation has been such as was demanded by the interests of the Commonwealth—the expunging from the statute books of unnecessary laws, the enactment of others calculated to subserve the public weal, and amending those that had operated unequally and unjustly upon the people of the State. This being the case, each and every Member of this Legislature can return home, fully expecting to receive the welcome due to good and faithful servants.

# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

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## OLIVER P. MORTON.

Mr. MORTON is the first native of this State upon whom its citizens have conferred gubernatorial honors. He was born in Wayne county, August 4th, 1823, and is now 37 years of age.— He attended the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, but did not remain a sufficient length of time to graduate; still he acquired, while there, the reputation of being the best debater in the University. In 1845, he entered the law office of the Hon. John S. Newman, at Centerville, Ind., an able lawyer, and now President of the Indiana Central Railroad Company. Mr. Morton was admitted to the Bar in the fall of 1846, and in a short time received a large, lucrative practice, and at once took rank with the first lawyers of his circuit. He practiced assiduously at his profession until February, 1852, when he was elected Circuit Judge, and served upon the Bench about one year, during which time he made for himself a reputation that will ever stand as a bright monument to his memory. In 1854, upon the passage of the Nebraska bill, he took ground against that measure, and renounced his connection with the Democratic organization. On the 1st of May, 1856, and without any solicitation upon his part, he was nominated by acclamation as the Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana. He at once entered upon the canvass, and spoke in most of the counties of the State. He did more to awaken in the minds of the people a love for the principles of his party than any other man. Throughout that entire canvass, wherever the people assembled, there his powerful and persuasive arguments were listened to and appreciated. Contrary to the desires of his friends and party, whose hopes and expectations had been raised to the highest pitch by the brilliant and energetic canvass he had just closed, he was defeated by a small majority. In 1860, his friends thinking that the prospects of his party were more flattering, again presented his name to the Republicans of Indiana, as a candidate for the position for which he had been defeated four

years previous, but for reasons which seemed tangible at that time, but have since proved groundless, he declined, and Col. H. S. Lane was nominated for Governor, and it was at once urged that Mr. Morton should allow his name to be used as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor. He was inaugurated as Lieutenant Governor on the 14th day of January, 1861, and two days afterwards was called upon to take the oath of office as Governor, in consequence of Col. Lane's elevation to a seat in the United States Senate; and he accordingly entered upon the discharge of the duties of that high and honorable position, on the 16th of January, 1861. The following, which the writer deems proper to insert here, is an extract from a leading Indiana paper, whose editor has been acquainted with Mr. Morton from boyhood:

"Indeed, no man in Indiana of Judge Morton's age is his superior in all those qualities that make up genuine manhood. By the force of his own powers, he has attained the enviable position where he now stands. In the very prime of manhood, he possesses the intellectual, moral and physical powers necessary to discharge the onerous duty of Governor of Indiana. We know whereof we speak when we write of O. P. Morton. We knew him in his boyhood, and know him in our manhood. We admire him because we know him, and know him well."

As a lawyer, Gov. Morton has attained a position well worthy of his talent, and has long been regarded as an ornament to that profession. He is a clear, logical, cogent reasoner, having few superiors in any branch of his profession. The excellence of his speeches is acknowledged all over the country, and during the several political campaigns in which he has engaged, they were published in Eastern as well as Western papers, to an extent highly gratifying to his friends. This was particularly the case in 1860. Did the limits of this work permit, the writer would be pleased to make some extracts from his speeches, as they are admitted by all parties to rank among the happiest efforts of political oratory on record in this State.

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### SIMEON K. WOLFE.

SENATOR FROM THE COUNTIES OF HARRISON AND WASHINGTON.

The subject of this sketch is the State Senator from the counties of Harrison and Washington. He was born in Floyd county, Indiana, on the 14th of February, 1824. He is the son of George

I. Wolfe, who represented Floyd county in the lower branch of the Indiana Legislature, in the two sessions of 1843-4, and 1844-5, and for many years has been one of the prominent leading men of that county. A common school education is all that he was able to give his son; the latter, however, by industry and perseverance in literary matters, is a well read, if not a classical scholar. From his early boyhood he had a passion for the acquisition of useful knowledge. Beginning life without means, and having in 1843, married the daughter of John Bence, a substantial farmer of Harrison county, Mr. Wolfe located at Corydon, the county seat, in the early part of 1844, and for about five years was engaged in the boot and shoe, and mercantile pursuits, and in the meantime was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, which he held about four years, and then resigned the same. In February, 1849, through the advice of friends, and to gratify his own inclinations, he began to read law in the office of Judge Wm. A. Porter, a member of the Corydon bar, and one of the leading lawyers of the State. In November following, Mr. Wolfe entered the law school of the University of Indiana, at Bloomington, then under the joint Professorship of Judges David McDonald and Wm. T. Otto. Entering both the junior and senior classes of that Institution at the same time, his labors were very severe, but were crowned with success; for, contrary to the rules of the institution, he graduated at the close of his first session, in March, 1850, and had conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Law. In the active practice of that profession he is still successfully engaged. Politically, Mr. Wolfe commenced life as a Whig, but always showed that his devotion to country was superior to that of party, which was strikingly exemplified in his course in regard to the Mexican War, which, from its inception to its close, received his warm and cordial support, notwithstanding a large portion of his party associates opposed his views, and some of them with much bitterness. In 1851, when party feeling had to a considerable extent subsided, he became a candidate for the office of State Senator. In that race he was opposed (and defeated by *seventeen* votes,) by the eccentric Rev. William M. Saffer. This defeat was attributable, in a great extent, to the fact that many of the Whigs failed to vote for him on account of his course on the Mexican war question, and because, they said,



he had "Democratic proclivities" which afterwards proved true; for in 1852, he openly espoused the cause of the national Democracy, and voted for Franklin Pierce. When Know Nothingism arose, in 1854, Mr. Wolfe was one of the earliest to oppose its spread, which he did on the stump, with much zeal, incurring the displeasure of the members of that party to an extent not yet wholly eradicated. In 1856, Mr. Wolfe was appointed by the Democratic State Convention as the candidate for Presidential Elector for the Second Congressional District, and, pending the election, he canvassed the entire District in company with David T. Laird, the Fillmore elector. In February, 1857, he commenced the publication, at Corydon, of a paper, which at first was called the "*Harrison Democrat*," but which was subsequently changed to its present name—the "*Corydon Weekly Democrat*," which is still under his control as proprietor and editor, and is in a flourishing condition. When the Lecompton controversy arose, in 1857–8, Mr. Wolfe opposed with zeal the extreme views entertained by both factions, believing that the matters involved were not of sufficient importance, and too abstract and temporary in their character to hazard the integrity and unity of the Democratic party, and of the Union, in a contest over them; yet he always contended that Mr. Douglas, in the main, was abstractly right. In the Congressional contest of 1858, his friends of his own county presented his name to the Democratic Congressional Convention, as a candidate for Congress, but the "English Compromise" then being the absorbing question, its author received the nomination, as it was urged at that time, as an indorsement of that measure.

At the Democratic State Convention which was held at Indianapolis on the 11th of January, 1860, Mr. Wolfe was selected as one of the Delegates from the Second Congressional District, to the Democratic National Convention at Charleston, which he attended, as he did also, the adjourned meeting of the same body, at Baltimore. At the latter, though a warm friend of Judge Douglas, but foreseeing, as he thought, the deplorable consequence to the party and the country which a disruption of the party would entail, he urged a scheme, in conjunction with several other Delegates, to avert the impending calamity by requesting the Illinois Delegation to withdraw the name of Mr. Douglas.

He conceived this the only feasible plan, as the instructions of the Indiana Delegation were imperative as long as the name of Mr. Douglas was before the Convention. If that scheme had succeeded, it is thought by many that a disruption of the party, and the present troublous condition of the country might have been averted. At least it is but just to say that it evinced, in those engaged in it, that a love of country was paramount to any individual attachment, which is a virtue not universal in these times. While absent at Baltimore, Mr. Wolfe received the unanimous nomination of the Democratic party of Harrison and Washington counties, as a candidate for the office of State Senator. He was opposed by Henry Jordan, who had previously been the Democratic Representative from Harrison county, and being a candidate for re-nomination was defeated by the County Convention. The Republicans, sympathizing in his defeat, took him up and ran him as an independent candidate; he to the mortification of many of his former friends consenting to occupy that position. In that contest Mr. Wolfe was triumphant, being elected by over five hundred majority, and is now (January 1861) an occupant of a seat in the Senate. Though a young member, he has already taken a prominent and leading position in the deliberations and discussions of that body. At the present session he is a member of the following important standing committees: the Judiciary; Federal Relations; Organization of Courts; the State Prison, and Printing. In the Senate, on the 17th of January, upon a resolution introduced by the chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, and the minority report from the same committee, in which the position of Indiana, in the present crisis, was the question involved, Mr. Wolfe made an elaborate speech in which he evinced a warm devotion to the Union, and argued that it could be maintained alone by compromises and concessions on the part of the ultraists of both extremes. The speech was pronounced by the Indiana Journal, a Republican paper, as "able, reasonable and dignified and free from the 'stumpish' character of others." Post Office address—Corydon, Harrison county, Ind.

**ALBERT LANGE,**  
**AUDITOR OF STATE.**

Mr. LANGE, the present efficient Auditor of State is a Prussian by birth, and was born December 16, 1801. In politics he is a conservative Republican. When he was quite young his parents were removed by death, leaving him to pursue his fortunes unassisted. However, he struggled heroically with all the adverse circumstances that beset his path, and succeeded in procuring such an education as six years diligent study at college afforded. After this he studied law at the Universities of Halle and Breslau, with success. In his native country he was prosecuted for conspiracy having for its object the overthrow of all the governments in Germany, and the establishment in lieu of them one government, in which the rights and liberties of the people were to be guaranteed; was sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment at the Fortress of Glogau in Silesia, and was a prisoner six years, inclusive of the time consumed by the trial; and was pardoned on the 1st of January, 1830. The same year he emigrated to the United States, and upon his arrival here engaged in trading and farming. In 1841 he was elected Justice of the Peace in Terre Haute, and re-elected to the same office in 1846. In 1849 was appointed by General Taylor, Consul at Amsterdam. This honorable position he accepted, but resigned some time during the year 1850, and returned to his adopted home, Terre Haute; and soon after was elected Auditor of Vigo county, which office he held two consecutive terms, and was elected Auditor of State in 1860. Mr. Lange has large experience in political affairs, not so much from having held office as from study and investigation. He is a devoted friend of Republican institutions, and the fact that he placed his life in jeopardy in his native Prussia, for the cause of freedom, proves that the honors conferred upon him by his party, are merited. He is an excellent State officer, and his party, nor the people of the State generally, never will regret having conferred upon him so distinguished a position. He is affable, courteous and unassuming in his manners, and his conversation is marked by that agreeable frankness and earnestness common to men who have tasted sorrow, and struggled with and overcome many difficulties. Post office address—Terre Haute, Vigo county, Indiana.

**TIMOTHY B. DICKINSON.**

**SENATOR FROM THE COUNTIES OF NOBLE, DEKALB AND STEUBEN.**

Mr. DICKINSON was born in Randolph, Portage county, Ohio, March 18, 1816. Mr. D., although he has strayed with advantage in the "flowery paths of learning," graduated in a wood-colored school-house. He is one of those sterling men who can perform great things when great circumstances require it, without the aid of Greek or Latin. He is an attorney at law, occupying a prominent place among the first members of that profession in the State. He was admitted by the Supreme Court of Ohio, August 31, 1844, at Ravenna, in that State. Mr. D. is not a "New Constitution lawyer," and the writer experiences a thrill of pride pervading his system as he records the fact that there is not a lawyer in the present General Assembly who has clambered up into the profession by that dubious route. He was married January 1st, 1838, to Miss Mary Youngman, and moved from the place of his nativity to Auburn, Ind., in October, 1847. In 1860 he was elected by the Republican party to the Senate from the counties of DeKalb, Noble and Steuben, his majority being 1,000 votes over his popular competitor. Robert Patterson, Esq., of Steuben, was his opponent. He has never advocated any political principles except those of Republicanism, the doctrines of which party—although there was no organization at that time—he embraced twenty years ago. The only deviation from that creed he made in voting for Mr. Pierce, and for which infraction of his original political faith he was rewarded by having bestowed upon him the lucrative and munificent appointment of Postmaster at Auburn, Indiana, in 1853; which office he filled two years and a half, and was removed for not being sufficiently Administrative in his proclivities. Mr. D., in conversation with a friend, admitted that he "regretted the voting for Franklin Pierce more than any other act of his life," but as this is a matter concerning Mr. Pierce, Mr. Dickinson, and the two great political parties of the country, and not the writer, he will say no more about it. Post-office address—Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind.

**SMITH JONES,****SENATOR FROM BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY.**

Mr. JONES was born in Stokes county, North Carolina, September 13th, 1813, and emigrated to Bartholomew county, Indiana, with his father, Benjamin Jones, (who is still living, aged 84 years,) and settled on the farm where he now resides. In October, 1839, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Spencer. He has never been favored with a place in any institution of learning, except a common school; but, with untiring industry, he devoted all his leisure time to the attainment of knowledge, in which he was singularly successful. Being a close observer, and gifted with large perceptive faculties, his home study resulted in the attainment of an education little inferior to a collegiate course. He is a Democrat of the old Jackson school, and in the spirited and sharply contested canvass which resulted in his election to the Indiana Senate, ran as an anti-Lecompton Democrat; he being an ardent admirer of Stephen A. Douglas and opposed to the Buchanan Administration. He was a member of the Indiana Constitutional Convention in 1850. In that body he was noted for his industry in dispatching the labors of the Convention, and his zeal for the welfare of the State. In the contest for a seat in the Convention there were four delegates to elect. One of Mr. Jones' opponents was a Democrat, and a gentleman of prominence, and who was supported by the Whigs, but was defeated. The colleague of Mr. Jones was Major Tannehill, a Democrat. At the adjournment of the Convention he returned to his farm, devoting his entire attention to agriculture, and with much success. Passing over a period of nine years, Mr. Jones became a candidate for a seat in the Senate, which step was induced by the course of those who indorsed the Lecompton policy, and attempted to make that question a test of Democracy. For a seat in the Senate he was opposed by Thomas Essex, an Administration Democrat, over whom he was elected by 183 majority. This contest was the most bitter and exciting ever witnessed in Bartholomew county. Mr. Jones has never professed any political creed except that of the Democratic party—devoted to principles, and not to men. He is a brother of Aquilla Jones, of Indianapolis, late Treasurer of State. Post office address—Jonesville, Bartholomew county, Ind.

**ASAHEL STONE,**

SENATOR FROM RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Mr. STONE was born in Washington county, Ohio, June 29th, 1817. Like many other members of the Republican party, he was originally an old line Whig, and has always taken rather a lively interest in public affairs—in some measure a partisan.—Aside from the part he has taken in political matters he has been a zealous champion in the cause of temperance, having officiated in the honorable capacity of G. W. C. T., of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of the State of Indiana for two terms, and is now a member of the Grand Division of Sons of Temperance. Moreover, he has not tasted ardent spirits, in any form, for twenty years. Truly this is a commendable case of extraordinary abstinence, and one that has but few parallels in this age of debauchery. In 1847 he was elected a member of the Indiana House of Representatives. In that canvass he ran against Mr. Daniel B. Miller, and in the race of 1860 he was elected over William P. Debolt by 830 majority. His trade is that of a carpenter, which occupation he relinquished and became a tiller of the soil. He was married in Cincinnati, September 24th, 1837, to Miss Lydia B. Preston, and settled in Randolph county, Indiana, in 1839. Mr. Stone's education, although acquired by his own efforts, would not suffer by a comparison with that of some men who have "burnt the midnight oil" in the great institutions of learning of the country. An education thus acquired is always more practical, if it is not as thorough as a collegiate course. Post office address—Winchester, Randolph county, Ind.

**MAGNUS T. CARNAHAN,**

SENATOR FROM THE COUNTIES OF POSEY AND VANDERBURG.

Mr. CARNAHAN was born in Christian county, Kentucky, August 4th, 1803. Mr. C. is a Democrat of the unswerving kind, and has served his constituency long and well in both branches of the Legislature. The writer has no information to be guided by in stating the intensity of his political labors. However, he has not sought the place as much as the office has sought him. He is deservedly popular at home among his constituency,

and he is as free from the least tincture of Abolitionism as any man in the State, believing and teaching that ours is emphatically a government instituted and maintained for the benefit of white men. He was elected in 1846 from Posey county as a member of the Lower House—opposed by Alvin P. Hovey; second time in 1849—opposed by James C. Endicott; third time in 1854—opposed by George S. Green; fourth time in 1856—opposed by Milton Black; fifth time elected as a Senator from Posey and Vanderburg in 1858, serving in the regular and extra sessions of that year and holding over. This makes the seven sessions. In the canvass of 1858 his competitor was Virgil Soper. The father of our Senator, John Carnahan, was born in Pennsylvania. He entered the army of the Revolution in which he served seven years, and attained to the rank of Colonel. After peace was declared he moved into Warren county, Ky., and shortly after married Phebe Johnson. In 1800 he moved to Christian county, Ky., where Mr. Carnahan, jr., was born. At the age of four years he was deprived of both parents by death, and left at that early age to battle for himself; and nobly did he breast the adverse circumstances which beset his path, and won for himself a place among the first men of the State. His first vote was cast for Andrew Jackson, for whom he voted three times, and since then for all the nominees of the Democratic party. Post office address—New Harmony, Posey county, Indiana.

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### **JAMES D. WILLIAMS,**

**SENATOR FROM THE COUNTIES OF KNOX AND DAVIESS.**

Mr. WILLIAMS was born in Pickway county, Ohio, January 16, 1808, and emigrated to Knox county, Ind., with his parents, in 1818, where he has lived ever since. Mr. Williams is a Democrat, and has served seven terms in the General Assembly—three in the Senate and four in the House—having now been in active political life seventeen years. As a consistent, faithful and efficient legislator, few men can compare records with him. He first became a candidate for the House of Representatives in 1843, and was elected by a majority of 112 votes over Abner T. Ellis, an attorney, the county usually giving a Whig majority

of from 300 to 350. In 1845 he ran against Robert N. Cavanah a lawyer, and was defeated by a majority of 90 votes. In 1847, he was elected over George D. May, a merchant of Vincennes, by 93 majority. In 1848, he was a candidate for the Senate, against Abner T. Ellis, and defeated by a majority of 250 votes. In 1851, he was a candidate for Representative, and was opposed by Dr. John G. Freeland, Hon. John Ewing, ex-member of Congress, and John B. Dunning, and elected by a majority of 35 votes, over Dr. Freeland. In 1856 he was again a candidate for the Lower House, and was elected over Judge Clark Willis, by a majority of 488 votes. In 1858 he was a candidate for the Senate, and elected without opposition. The two sessions of 1858-9, and the present one, make the three terms in the Senate. Mr. Williams is not a graduate, but possesses a good English education. By occupation he is a farmer and miller. He was married in February, 1831, to Miss Nancy Huffman, of Knox county. His father's name was George Williams. Post office address, Pond Creek Mills, Knox county, Ind.

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### **JAMES R. SLACK,**

SENATOR FROM THE COUNTIES OF HUNTINGTON AND WHITLEY.

Mr. SLACK was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, September 28th, 1818, and made Indiana his home in 1837. Since 1840, has resided at Huntington, in which year he was admitted to practice law. As a lawyer, Mr. Slack is learned and successful, having but few equals in the State; and there is no member of the bar, of equal distinction, less vain of his power and acquirements. In his deportment towards others he is courteous, and disposed to forgive rather than censure. He has served five terms in the Indiana Senate, and during that time has acquired a position in the front ranks of its members. Practical in all his views on State policy, his labors in that body have redounded to the interests of Indiana on many occasions. He is a working member, and the length of time he has worn his Senatorial honors is a sufficient guarantee that his record is indorsed by his constituency. In debate he is a favorite with all who hear him, whether members or outsiders, being



gifted with a graceful manner, rich, full-toned and musical voice, and makes his points with a force and clearness that is irresistible. In 1854, he was a candidate for Congress, but was defeated. In politics Mr. S. is a Democrat.

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### RICHARD PATTIN De HART.

SENATOR FROM THE COUNTIES OF CASS, HOWARD AND PULASKI.

Mr. De HART was born in Warren county, Ohio, January 1, 1836. He is a Republican in politics, but has devoted quite a small portion of his time and energy to the study of that occult science, being a thorough and working lawyer. Mr. De Hart first took an active part in politics in 1858. The canvas of 1860, in his district, was an exciting one. Dr. B. F. Henderson, of Howard county, was his opposing candidate, over whom he was elected by 620 majority, running ahead of the ticket in Cass and Pulaski—the Republican majority in the same District, four years previous, being but 60. Mr. D. came to Indiana in 1855, and followed the profession of a teacher, in the counties of Carroll and Cass for one year, without missing a day. This incessant labor was actually necessary to raise the means to enable him to commence his professional reading, which he did in June, 1857, in the office of the Hon. H. P. Biddle, of this State, reading two years, at the end of which time he commenced the practice. In 1858, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the 11th Judicial Circuit of Indiana. In attending to the duties of this position, it became his frequent duty to prosecute some of the most hardened villains, for the most revolting crimes, many of them being murder cases. During his entire career as a prosecutor, not one of his indictments was quashed; and no murderer in his district, ever escaped the punishment due his crime, however learned and talented his defense, when Mr. De Hart prosecuted the pleas of the State. As a prosecutor, he is zealous, untiring, and incorruptible, and although he has been brought in conflict with the most brilliant legal talent in the State, has always maintained his reputation and standing in the front rank of his profession. It is not as a prosecutor only, that he has attained an enviable proficiency; being equally efficient in the other branches of the law. In 1860, he resigned his office. This is his first term in the Senate. Post office address—Logansport, Ind.

**JAMES L. WORDEN,**

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT OF INDIANA.

Mr. WORDEN was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, May 10th, 1819. When quite young he left his native State, and settled in Ohio. He selected the law for his profession, and pursued his studies at Cincinnati. In 1840 he was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of that State, at Lancaster, commencing business for himself at Tiffin. In 1844 he came to Whitley county, Indiana, and after making his home in that county for a short time, removed to Noble county, and from there to Allen county, where he now resides. After serving several terms as Prosecuting Attorney, in 1855 he was appointed Judge of the 10th Judicial Circuit, by Governor Joseph A. Wright, and before the expiration of that year was elected to the same position without opposition. In 1857 he was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Samuel Brenton. In that political contest he was opposed by Hon. Charles Case, who was elected by near 900 majority. Mr. W. conducted the canvass with marked ability; but there are times when the most distinguished talent cannot prevail in the field of politics, and so it was in that canvass. He continued to discharge the duties of Circuit Judge until January, 1858, when he was appointed by Governor Willard to a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the State, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Stuart, and in the same year was elected to the same office. In all the positions in which Mr. W. has served the people of Indiana, he has acquitted himself with honor and credit. His legal learning is profound and varied, eminently qualifying him for the high place he now occupies, and rendering him a fit successor to the distinguished gentleman whose seat he filled first by appointment and afterwards by election. Post office address—Fort Wayne, Ind.

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**EX-GOVERNOR H. S. LANE,**

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Mr. LANE is the son of Col. James H. Lane, who emigrated to Kentucky from Loudon county, Virginia in 1779. Mr. Lane

was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, on the 24th of February, 1811, commenced the study of law in 1832 under the tuition of Major James Sudduth, of Bath county, Kentucky, and after reading for two years, was licensed to practice in the superior and inferior courts of Kentucky; in 1834 he removed to his present residence, at Crawfordsville, Indiana, and commenced the practice of law in partnership with Hon. Isaac Naylor, and was soon engaged in a very lucrative and extensive practice. In 1837, he was elected to the Legislature of his adopted State, and served for one term, and at the end of the session resumed his professional pursuits. In 1840 he engaged very actively in the canvass in favor of General Harrison, and was nominated for elector, but resigned that place to become a candidate for Congress from the 7th Congressional District, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. T. A. Howard. He was opposed by Hon. E. A. Hannegan, and was elected by over fifteen hundred majority, and in 1841, he was again a candidate for Congress, and was opposed by Major John Bryce, his majority being over six thousand. At the expiration of his second term he again entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1844 he was made elector for the State at large and canvassed the greater part of the State in favor of Mr. Clay, to whose political fortunes he was a faithful and devoted adherent. In May, '46, he raised one of the first volunteer companies for the Mexican war, and was unanimously elected Captain, and when the regiment was organized, at New Albany, he was elected Major, and when in Mexico he was elected Lieutenant Colonel on the resignation of Lt. Col. C. C. Nave. He served one year in Mexico, and returned home to his professional employments. Col. L. C. Wilson was his law partner for seventeen years. In 1849 he became a candidate for Congress in opposition to Hon. J. E. McDonald, late Attorney General, and was defeated after a very warm canvass by about three hundred in a Democratic district. He canvassed a large portion of the State in favor of General Taylor in 1848. In 1853 he abandoned the practice of the law and engaged in banking in company with his father-in-law, Major Elston, in which business he continued until his late election to the office of Governor. In 1858 he was elected to the United States Senate, but did not obtain his seat in that body. On the 22d of February, 1860, he was nominated for Governor by

acclamation, and was elected over Hon. T. A. Hendricks by a majority of nearly ten thousand. On the 14th of January, 1861, he was inaugurated Governor of the State of Indiana, and on the next day was nominated for United States Senator in a Republican caucus by acclamation, and on the 16th of the same month he was elected Senator by a majority of thirty-one votes over Hon. Joseph A. Wright. He has never had any opposition in any caucus or convention before which he was a candidate. He was a consistent Whig as long as the party existed, and since that time he has been attached to the Republican party, having attended the first meeting of that party, in the State, and having presided over the convention that nominated J. C. Fremont in 1856.

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### **WILLIAM A. PEELE,**

#### **SECRETARY OF STATE.**

Mr. PEELE was born in Richmond county, North Carolina, September 18th, 1819. In 1820 he removed, with his parents, to Indiana. A common school education was bestowed on him in his youth. Not being content with so little advancement in the paths of learning, he determined, in his maturer years, to ascend a little further, the Hill of Science. In furtherance of this resolution, he became a diligent home student, and ceased not in his labors until he succeeded in making himself what we now see him, the polished gentleman and successful statesman. Mild and unobtrusive in his deportment, and devoid of that blustering importance which marks the conduct of many successful politicians, he has secured the friendship of scores of the best men in the State, and the confidence and admiration of his party generally. He is an efficient officer, and discharges the duties of his position with credit to himself and honor to the State. Mr. P. taught school from his 15th to his 26th year. During his leisure moments while engaged in teaching, he read law, and in 1845, was licensed to practice. In 1848 was elected Prosecuting Attorney. In 1854 was elected Common Pleas Judge for the counties of Randolph and Jay, and served two years. In 1858 was nominated by the Republican State Convention for Secretary of State, and was beaten by Col. Daniel McClure. In 1860 was

again nominated for the same office, and elected, and entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office at Indianapolis, where he now resides, on the 17th of January, 1861. He was an influential and honored member of the Whig party during its existence, and a great admirer of Henry Clay, and still thinks he was the greatest American statesman we ever had. Recently, in speaking of his favorite statesman, he expressed himself thus: "Would to God his counsels had been followed." M. P. is in favor of the Union, the Constitution, and the laws.

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### ABRAHAM TEEGARDEN,

SENATOR FROM THE COUNTIES OF LAPORTE AND STARKE.

Mr. TEEGARDEN was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, one mile west of Spruce Hollow, September 22d, 1814. His father, William Teegarden, was a native of Pennsylvania, and settled in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1804, which State was at that time considered the "wilds of the far West." At that time his family consisted of a wife and two children. Civilization had made such slow progress, that the comforts of life were not thought of without suggesting the idea of a journey to procure them; and Mr. Teegarden, sen., was obliged to transport salt and provisions for his family, across the mountains on horseback. He was a man of generous heart and kind disposition, and a friend of the red men of the forest. Their camp-fires often blazed near the door of his cabin. In this wilderness he cleared a large farm, raised a family of twelve children, lived to see them all married and advantageously settled in life; and then, at the ripe age of 84 years, peacefully passed to another state of existence. His son, Abraham Teegarden, in 1822 commenced his educational course at a country school house, but his attendance there was soon interrupted, and he was summoned to make his appearance in the clearing to assist in preparing it for the plow, an exchange of places he did not much regret. Three months in winter were spent in the school house, and the balance of the year on the farm until his 14th year, when symptoms of pulmonary disease were discovered to be preying upon his constitution. He then was released from

the severer labor of the farm, and occupied himself in tending market and taking care of stock. At the age of sixteen years, with improved health, he again resumed his former labors, chopping wood, splitting rails, &c. Soon after this he commenced a course of studies in Worthington College, and subsequently studied medicine in the office of his brother Eli, at Mansfield, Ohio, where he remained until 1837, when he packed up a small stock of medicines, placed his clothes in a trunk, and with fifty dollars in his pocket, started in search of a location in the West. He opened an office in the east end of what was then called the village of Laporte, with his drugs displayed to the best advantage on the shelves, his sign swinging in the air, and his money nearly all gone. This being the state of his affairs, he naturally wondered whether any person in the neighborhood was sick, and if not, how soon they would be. By the close of 1838 he had so prospered in his profession, that he had a largely increased stock of medicines, a good pony, an extensive and paying practice, and was clear of debt. In 1840 he removed his drugs to a new office that he had built in the center of the village, and at that time had fine horses and everything needful to the successful practice of his profession. In 1841 he attended the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati, and improved his medical education in all its branches, but more particularly in surgery and anatomy. In 1849 he was a Whig candidate for the Legislature from the district comprised in the counties of Laporte, Porter and Lake, and was elected by 200 majority over the Democratic candidate, Major McCoy, who was an officer in the Mexican war. He served in the Senate in 1850, '51, '52, after which he again engaged in the practice of medicine until 1858, when his health failed him, and he was obliged to abandon his practice. From 1858 until 1860 he filled various offices in the township in which he lived; and in the latter year, after much solicitation, consented to receive the Republican nomination for State Senator from the counties of Laporte and Starke, and was elected over Henry Wiggins, Esq., Democratic candidate, by 927 majority; and now he may be seen any day in the Senate chamber, and would be quickly noticed by a stranger, as he is six feet four inches in height, and as straight as a youth of ten years. In 1857 he visited Kansas, and while there took part in the active sports of the Territory, breaking mules,

capturing buffaloes, &c., In 1840 he married a daughter of Samuel Treat, Esq., who was formerly from Otsego county, N. York. Mr. T. is not fond of political life—it is not his choice; and he thinks politicians are not safe men to hold the reins of government. He has displayed no ordinary amount of energy and industry in all the phases of public and private life through which he has passed; and now he lives in the midst of a beautiful pine and chestnut grove, in the city of Laporte, planted many years ago by his own hands, blessed with the smiles of a good wife and two beautiful daughters, and enjoying a merited friendship and popularity among the constituency he has served so well and so faithfully.

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### JOHN F. MILLER.

SENATOR FROM ST. JOSEPH AND MARSHAL COUNTIES.

Mr. MILLER was born in Union county, Ind., November 21st, 1831. In 1832, his father, William Miller, (a member of the Legislature for three successive terms) emigrated to St. Joseph county, and settled on what is known as Portage Prairie, while the country was almost an unbroken wild, the white population being very sparse. His neighbors at that time were the native red men—the Pottowottamies. Consequently, Mr. Miller, jr., had for his companions, the children of the untutored red man. His father engaged in agricultural pursuits, in which he was assisted by his son, who devoted the summers to the farm, and the winters to attendance at the common schools of that vicinity, until his 14th year, when he left home to attend the Academy at South Bend, where he continued during winter, for some years—returning to the farm at the close of each term. In the year '48 he commenced a course of studies at Hathaway's Mathematical and Classical Institute at Chicago, where, with the studious habits he had cultivated in his boyhood, he soon obtained a thorough mathematical education, a good knowledge of Latin, Chemistry, and Philosophy. In the winter of 1849, Mr. Miller commenced the study of law, with Judge Elisha Egbert of South Bend. He remained in this office about seven months, when he

went to Balston Spa, Saratoga county, New York, and entered the State and National Law School at that place; and in August 1852, he graduated, taking the degree of Bachelor of Laws. At this time Mr. Miller was not 21 years of age, but he had attained a thorough legal knowledge, as the degree conferred upon him will testify. He then settled in South Bend, and opened a law office in connection with Joseph Defrees, a young man of sound legal attainments. In February following, his health having become much impaired while at Balston Spa, in consequence of hard study and close application, he dissolved his connection with Mr. Defrees, and went to California, *via* Nicaragua, arriving at San Francisco, March 5th, 1853. He then traveled throughout the entire State, and finally settled at Napa City, and commenced the practice of his profession, and continued it with success for 18 months. Being a youth in appearance, he at first did not meet with that encouragement to which his acquirements entitled him, but having been retained in a case of assault to commit murder, through the invitation of General Morehead to take charge of the case, he did so, and so eloquent was his argument to the jury, that although the defendant was on his second trial, the verdict was rendered in his favor. His argument and bearing in this case brought him into notice, and into a very large practice, and soon after he was employed as counsel by the plaintiff in a slander suit, meeting as opposing counsel the Attorney General of that State and Judge Aldrich. The argument made in this case was pronounced by the opposing counsel as remarkable, and he at once took rank among the ablest lawyers in California, which honor he enjoyed during his stay in that State, and was employed in nearly every criminal case that came up there, always meeting with success. In the spring of 1855, after a long and hard fought contest, in the case of *Vines vs. Whitton*—land case—against Judge Currey, opposing counsel, he gaining the case, in the Supreme Court, he was offered a partnership by this gentleman, (who, in 1858 was the candidate on the Douglas Democratic ticket for Supreme Judge, and for Governor in 1859) which he accepted, and removed to Benicia. The firm established a branch office at San Francisco. In this copartnership, having a



heavy practice, he remained until the year 1855, then it became necessary for him to return home in consequence of ill-health in his father's family, but entertained the design of returning, which design has never been carried out. While in Napa county, after a brief residence of six months, he was elected to the office of County Treasurer, which he filled for about two years.—During his residence “in the Land of Gold” he was tendered the candidacy for the State Senate, on the Broderick and American tickets, but declined. Having returned home, owing to the continued ill-health of members of his father's family, he found it impossible to return. He then opened an office at South Bend, in connection with Hon. N. Eddy, a distinguished lawyer of this State, with whom he remained about one year, when Mr. Eddy was appointed Attorney General for Minnesota, which dissolved the partnership. He then formed a partnership with W. G. George, Esq., of South Bend. Some time in the month of August, 1853, he was married to Miss Mary W. Chess, of Pittsburgh, Penn. In August, 1860, he was put in nomination by the Republicans of his Senatorial District, in opposition to Col. John Smith, a leading and influential Democrat of St. Joseph county, over whom he was elected by 750 majority, making a good canvass. Mr. Smith not finding it convenient to enter into a joint canvass, he traversed the whole field alone—and the result was his triumphant election by so flattering a majority. As a Senator, the same zeal characterizes Mr. Miller that has always marked his course through life, in whatever position he has been called to act. As a lawyer, he stands pre-eminent—as a citizen, his moral worth is everywhere acknowledged, and although next to the youngest man in the Senate, no one enjoys more confidence or possesses more influence. In 1856, Mr. Miller took a very active part in the campaign, stumping the entire north part of the State for Fremont, and by his eloquence and power, materially strengthened the force of the Republican organization. Mr. Miller's literary achievements, and his success in the profession of law in California, at a time when distinction in that line was earned at the risk of the counsel's life, point him out as a man of extraordinary talent, perseverance and moral courage. The history of few men affords such examples of unremitting labor in the

pursuit of knowledge and distinction. His future career will doubtless be as glorious and honorable as the past has been commendable. Post office address—South Bend, Ind.

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### HENRY K. WILSON,

SENATOR FROM THE COUNTIES OF SULLIVAN AND VIGO.

Mr. WILSON was born in Green county, East Tennessee, January 12th, 1815. His father, Adam Wilson, emigrated to Sullivan county, Indiana, in the year 1831, when Henry K. Wilson was in his 17th year, and located on a tract of land in Jackson township, Sullivan county, and commenced clearing up a farm in that densely timbered region, and in which county Mr. Wilson has ever since resided. At that time and for four or five years thereafter, there were only two Whig voters in that township. Devoting most of his time to pursuits incident to that life, until the year 1834, he entered the office of county Clerk, as Deputy, under Benjamin Wolfe, and served in that capacity until 1840, when he was elected County Auditor, but still continued to transact the business of County Clerk. Serving as Auditor until 1845, he resigned that position and was elected County Clerk, and served until the year 1852. He was married in the month of February, 1842, to Miss Mary E. Mann, daughter of Josiah Mann, of Sullivan county. In the spring, 1852, he retired to a farm, in which pursuit he was engaged for two years, and then was re-elected to the office of County Auditor, which position he filled until March, 1860. His term of office expiring, he was put in nomination for the position of State Senator on the Democratic ticket, in opposition to Captain Joseph W. Briggs, a prominent and influential Republican of Sullivan county, and who deceased on the 4th of February, 1861; and also in opposition to Wm. N. Humphreys, a Breckinridge candidate, over both of whom he was elected by a majority of something over seven hundred votes. On the 10th of January, 1861, he received the necessary oath and took his seat for the first time in a Legislative Assembly. The education of Mr. Wilson is such as he was able to obtain at the common schools of the early settlement of Sullivan county, and by his own application since entering the Clerk's office as deputy in

1834, but by his native talent, industry, and thirst for knowledge, he has fitted himself for the transaction of any business, and in all the offices of trust to which he has been called by his fellow citizens, he has discharged the duties honestly and faithfully.— Mr. W. owes his success and honors to the industry and perseverance that governed all his actions and undertakings in early life; and now, in manhood, he can look back with pleasure and satisfaction upon his youthful efforts to gain character and distinction among his fellow citizens, in which he has been so eminently successful. He was a Delegate to the Charleston Convention, held in April, 1860, and endorsed Stephen A. Douglas, and was one of his firmest supporters in that county.

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### FRANKLIN LANDERS,

SENATOR FROM THE COUNTIES OF MORGAN AND JOHNSON.

Mr. LANDERS was born in Morgan county, Indiana, March 22d, 1825. His father, William Landers, was a farmer, and one of the first settlers of the White River Valley, settling on the farm on which Mr. Franklin Landers was born, as early as the year 1819, where he still resides, enjoying the fruits of the toils and privations which he endured during those early times—the first settlements of Indiana. In youth he was inured to all the labors of the farm, attending the common schools of that day in the winter season, and following the plow, clearing land, &c., during the summers. Attaining his majority, he engaged in the profession of common school teacher, to which business he devoted his attention assiduously, and with the same industry that characterized his labors as a farmer during the years of his minority. Having by close economy realized a cash capital of some \$300, he embarked in mercantile pursuits in company with his brother, Washington Landers, at Waverly, Morgan county, Ind. In this connection he remained for four years, with success. After the dissolution of the partnership, he continued in the same business at Waverly, for about one year, when he purchased a tract of 640 acres of land, in Clay township, Morgan county, Indiana, laid out the site of the present town of Brooklyn, in 1854, and commenced the dry goods trade at that point, in which busi-

ness he still continues, in connection with agricultural pursuits. Having since that time purchased 400 acres of land, within ten miles of his residence at Brooklyn, it might be said, that with him, merchandising is now a secondary consideration, as most of his time is devoted to the superintendency of his agricultural affairs. On the 20th day of May, 1850, Mr. Landers was married to Miss Mary Shufflebarger, of Johnson county. In 1858, Mr. L. was a candidate of the Democratic party of Morgan county for Representative, and was defeated by the celebrated Morgan county election frauds, with which almost every reader of this sketch, is no doubt, familiar. His opposing candidate was Cyrus Whetzel, one of the first settlers of that county. Although the election of Mr. Whetzel was said to have been secured by fraud, Mr. Landers refused to enter into contest, and as a natural consequence Mr. Whetzel enjoyed the Legislative honors of that session, which, by right, belonged to Mr. L. In July, 1860, at a convention of the Democracy of his district, held at Morgantown, Mr. Landers was put in nomination for State Senator, in opposition to Samuel P. Oiler, a leading Republican of Johnson county, over whom he was elected by 374 majority. By this vote was Mr. Landers' claims of 1858 triumphantly vindicated. As a politician Mr. L. has never figured very conspicuously, yet he has always enjoyed the confidence of his fellow citizens, politically and otherwise—and no man in the senatorial body exerts a greater influence for the public good. He ever strives to be found upon the side of right, and if the journal of the Senate is closely examined, it will be found that upon all questions affecting the public welfare, his votes are for the "greatest good to the greatest number."

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### JAMES S. HULL,

SENATOR FROM RIPLEY COUNTY.

Mr. HULL was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, near North Bend, the home of General Harrison, August 12th, 1821, where he resided until the year 1846, engaged in the occupation of a farmer. In September of that year he removed to Ripley county,

Indiana, and settled on the farm where he now resides. On the 9th of April, 1845, he was married to Miss Ellen, daughter of James Long, Esq., of Campbell county, Ky. After his removal to Ripley county in 1845, he engaged with diligence in agricultural pursuits for a period of seven years, when he was taken with the gold fever, and went to California, leaving his family on his farm. Spending four years in California, in the mining regions, in which time he accumulated some means, he returned to his home in Ripley county, and resumed the occupation of farming, in which he is still engaged. Politically, Mr. Hull is of Whig antecedents, his first vote for President being cast for Henry Clay, in 1844; in 1848 he endorsed the Buffalo Platform and voted for Martin Van Buren for President. While in California, finding that the two parties were entirely different on the slavery issue to what they were in the States, he attached himself to the Broderick wing of the Democratic party, and voted for Franklin Pierce for President. On his return home, one week previous to the election in 1856, he voted for John C. Fremont for the Presidency. Since that time he has been one of the most ardent and working Republicans in Ripley county. In 1858, he was the Republican candidate for Representative, and in that strong-hold of Democracy, was beaten only 25 votes; and to his efforts on the stump, more than to any one else, is owing the gain in the Republican vote of his county. In the month of June, 1860, he was placed in nomination for State Senator, in opposition to Greene Durbin, a prominent and leading lawyer and Democrat of Versailles, over whom he was elected by 312 majority, conclusively showing that his counsels and advice on the stump had at length prevailed. Although this is his first term in any Legislative body, he is marking out for himself a distinguished position, and commands the respect and confidence of both Republicans and Democrats. His Post office address is Elrod, Ripley county, Indiana.

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### JAMES ODELL.

SENATOR FROM CARROLL AND CLINTON COUNTIES.

Mr. ODELL was born in Wayne county, Indiana, September

18th, 1810. His father, James Odell, removed from Wayne to Carroll county, in 1824, when James was in his 14th year.— Spending the winters of 1824–5, in Tippecanoe county, he then settled in the territory now embraced in Carroll county, about 2½ miles east of the present site of Delphi, in the spring of 1825, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, to which occupation Mr. Odell was reared, and in which business he is still engaged. In the month of July, 1836, he was married to Miss Sarah, daughter of Whitely Hatfield, at that time of Carroll county, but recently of Montgomery county, Ohio. The education of Mr. Odell was obtained at the common schools of that early day of Indiana's history, but being studiously inclined, he improved every advantage, and thus secured an education that renders him competent to the discharge of any business. When about 22 years of age he was elected as Sheriff of his county, in which capacity he served for two years, when, on account of bad health he declined re-election and was succeeded by Samuel D. Gresham. For some three years, and until his marriage, after leaving the Sheriff's office, his health precluded the possibility of his entering upon active, laborious life, during most of which time he was under medical treatment. About the year 1840 he was put in nomination by the Democracy of Carroll county for Commissioner, to which position he was elected without opposition, and in which he served three years. Educated under Democratic influences, Mr. Odell is still a Democrat, and warmly attached to the principles of that party. In 1848 he was nominated for, and elected as Representative to the Lower Branch of the Indiana Legislature, where he served with distinction. After the expiration of his term in the Legislature, he returned again to his farm, and in the year 1852 commenced taking an active part in politics, speaking as occasion required, in nearly every school house in his county, and invariably refusing any position tendered him by his party, till 1858, preferring to be a high private rather than officer. In the month of June, 1858, he was unanimously nominated for Senator by the Democracy of his District, and was elected by a majority of 160. His opposing candidate in this contest (which was close and spirited) was Dr. Charles Angel, of Pittsburg, Carroll county, a prominent and leading Republican. In this contest Mr. O. maintained manfully, the position, slavery was a *local* institution, and sub-

ject only to *local* law, while his opponent, maintained that as the people of the United States had an equal interest in the admission of new States, and that as Congress was an agent of the whole people, they should determine the question. In short, Mr. Angel, sustained the Philadelphia platform of 1856, while Mr. Odell sustained the Cincinnati platform of the same year. Mr. O. served in the special and regular sessions of 1858-9, with marked ability, as a member of the Forty-first General Assembly of Indiana, he occupies a commanding influence, although the party of which he is a member is in decided minority. Post office address—Delphi, Carroll county, Ind.

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### MARTIN M. RAY.

SENATOR FROM THE COUNTIES OF SHELBY AND HANCOCK.

Mr. RAY was born in Butler county, Ohio, and is now 38 years of age. His grand father was born in Ireland, and consequently our Senator has the honor to be descended from a nation whose statesmen, historians, poets, and patriots, have lighted the world with their genius since the dawn of civilization in the Emerald Isle. Mr. Ray had several brothers and sisters, born in the States of Ohio and Kentucky. Governor Ray, one of Indiana's most gifted statesmen, was his uncle. To his worth as a citizen, and qualifications for the honorable position conferred upon him by the people of Indiana, thousands of the best citizens in the State can testify with pleasure. Martin M. Ray had not the power of wealth, nor the advantages which that potent auxiliary affords, in procuring an education; but he acquired it, nevertheless, his attainments being of a superior order. His bearing is that of a polished gentleman; and kindness of heart and a disposition to assist those who need assistance, are ruling and marked traits in his character. He commenced the practice of law at Shelbyville, Indiana, in 1844, with less than one dollar capital, and soon placed himself among the ablest lawyers of the State, not only at the Shelbyville Bar, but in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States. At this time his reputation in the profession is all that

he or his friends can desire. He is one of the few whose services are always sought when important cases are to be placed on trial in the higher courts. In his early political proclivities, he was a Whig; was Assistant Elector in 1844, and was a delegate to the National Whig Convention, at Philadelphia, in 1848, in which General Taylor was nominated for the Presidency. He continued in the Whig ranks as long as the party had an existence; when, in 1854, that old political organization dissolved, he connected himself with the Democratic party, and has participated actively in the struggles of parties ever since. In 1856, he was Democratic Elector for the Sixth Congressional District. In 1858 he was the democratic nominee in the same District; and after a spirited canvass, in which he came fully up to the expectations of his friends, was defeated by Hon. Albert G. Porter. In 1860, he was a Delegate to the Baltimore Democratic Convention that nominated Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency. Afterwards, Mr. M. was nominated against his own desires, and elected State Senator from the counties of Shelby and Hancock. In the Senate Mr. Ray maintains an enviable reputation as a man of sagacity in conducting public affairs. He will evidently, in the future, continue to act a conspicuous part in the State and Nation. His Post Office address is Shelbyville, Ind., a town toward the building up and improvement of which he has taken a peculiar interest.

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### EDWARD H. M. BERRY,

SENATOR FROM RUSH COUNTY.

Mr. BERRY was born in Mason county, Kentucky, September 30th, 1823, and removed at a very early age, with his parents, to Rush county, Indiana, and there has made his home ever since. Brought up to follow the plow and swing the scythe, he learned habits of industry in his youth that have accompanied him to manhood, and for which he is noted in whatever he engages.—His opportunities for acquiring an education were not so good as he could have desired—that well-spring of erudition—the common school, being the only temple of learning to which he had access in his youth. However, by dint of close application and



employing all his leisure hours in the perusal of useful books, he was successful in achieving a victory over the difficulties encountered in this regard. Though not making politics a business, he has identified himself somewhat with the fortunes of party since 1854. This is his first term in the General Assembly; and in the canvass of 1860 he was a candidate for office for the first time, and his majority was the largest ever received by a Republican in Rush county, being more than double that of Col. Lane, the Republican candidate for Governor. His opponent was Wm. A. Cullen, Esq., a prominent and leading Democrat, and an attorney of no mean pretensions. Mr. Berry has the honor to represent one of the finest agricultural counties in the State, and favorably known on account of the morality, intelligence and enterprise of its people. His reputation as an honest, consistent, straightforward man, was won through his life-long devotion to the cause of temperance. In youth he was temperate, and in his manhood he has not departed from his habits of total abstinence. In 1853 he was elected G. W. A. of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance for the State of Indiana. In 1854 he was chosen G. W. P. of the same Order. On two occasions he has represented the Grand Division of Indiana in the National Division of North America. The first time in 1856, at Lexington, Ky., and in 1858, at Indianapolis, Ind. His advocacy of, and noble exertions in the cause, have received the commendations not only of the Order, but of the press and citizens generally of Indiana; and the publisher of this volume regrets that he has not the papers at hand in order that he might append hereto some of these well merited encomiums. His labors were crowned with success, and through his means many almost confirmed inebriates were reclaimed to "make glad the hearts of their friends." On more than one occasion he was solicited to enter the field under authority, and in the employ of the Order, but declined, preferring to battle the foe on his own responsibility, and without pay or reward, save that of an approving conscience, in having done his duty towards his unfortunate fellows who had fallen into the channel of intemperance. Post office address—Milroy, Rush county, Indiana.

**CHARLES PINCKNEY FERGUSON,****SENATOR FROM THE COUNTIES OF CLARK AND SCOTT.**

Mr FERGUSON was born in Clark county, Indiana, November 10th, 1824. He is a son of Hon. Benjamin Ferguson, a member of the first Legislature that convened at Corydon, Harrison county, Indiana, and for many years subsequently a member of the Lower House from Clark county. Mr. Ferguson, jr., studied law with his brother, J. D. Ferguson, lately dec'd., who was a lawyer of considerable distinction, and a Representative from Clark county during the sessions of 1845-'46 and '47. The subject of this sketch has not taken a remarkably active part in politics. His first Presidential vote was given in 1848 for General Cass, and his votes since that date for Presidential candidates, have been given for Democrats; voting in 1860 for Stephen A. Douglas.—He was elected Clerk of Clark county in 1851, opposed by Judge W. W. Goodwin, and, yielding universal satisfaction to his constituents in the discharge of the duties of the office during that term, he was, in 1855, re-elected to the same office over Eli P. Calley, former Clerk. At the close of his last term, being no longer eligible for that office, he resumed the practice of his profession at Charlestown. In his election to the Senate, his competitor was J. A. C. McCoy, a Republican. Post office address—Charlestown, Clark county, Ind.

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**HERVEY CRAVEN,****SENATOR FROM THE COUNTIES OF MADISON AND GRANT.**

Mr. CRAVEN was born in Franklin county, Indiana, February 1st, 1823. His father, William Craven, was a farmer, and located in Franklin county, in 1815, one year previous to the admission of Indiana into the Union as a State, and to which occupation Hervey was reared, remaining on the farm which he helped to make, until his 20th year, when he commenced teaching school, to raise the means to enable him to commence a course of studies. In the year 1843 he entered Beach Grove Seminary in Union county, an institution conducted by a William Haughton, a Qua-

ker, although the Seminary was not recognized as coming under the discipline of that sect of Christians. Leaving this school in 1845, he entered the Oxford College, in Ohio, where he remained during that year and the year following. At the end of this time he returned to Union county, Indiana, and taught school for 12 months in Billingsville. In the spring of '48, May 16th, he entered the law office of J. S. Read, then of Liberty, Union, county, and now of Connersville, Fayette county. He remained in this office until October 12th, 1849, teaching a five months school in the meantime, at Fanfield, Franklin county. On leaving the office of John S. Read, he was licensed to practice by Judges Elliott and Wick, under the old constitution of the State. November 24th, 1849, he located in Pendleton, Madison county, and opened an office for the practice of his profession, where he still resides, enjoying a good practice. On the 1st of June, 1850, he was licensed by the Judges of the Supreme Court—Blackford, Perkins and Smith. On the 25th of May, 1852, he was married to Miss Leah Bond, daughter of John Bond, of Dublin, Wayne county, Ind. In politics, Mr. Craven is a Republican, and warmly attached to the principles of the party. The first time that he was ever a candidate for any office was in 1856, when he became a candidate for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the district composed of the counties of Madison and Hancock, but was defeated. His opposing candidate was Richard Lake, a leading Democrat of that district. Devoting all his attention to the practice, in the month of June, 1858, he was put in nomination for Senator by the Republicans of his district in opposition to Andrew Jackson, a farmer and miller of Madison county, and a prominent and leading Democrat, and over whom he was elected by a majority of 91. Serving in the sessions of '58 and '59, he is now in the Senate the last session of the term for which he was elected. He is chairman of the Committee on Corporations, and a member of the Judiciary, Education, and Military Affairs committees. As a Senator, Mr. Craven is deservedly prominent among his fellow members. Possessing large experience, varied information and a keen, unflagging intellect, he is at once a wise counsellor, and an able advocate of any measure he believes calculated to subserve the interests of the State. He has few superiors in any deliberative body. Post office address—Pendleton, Madison county, Ind.

**ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON,****SENATOR FROM THE COUNTIES OF CLAY AND PUTNAM.**

Mr. JOHNSTON was born in Wilkes county, North Carolina, August 10th, 1810. He removed, with his father, to this State in 1818, and was married February 23d, 1835, to Miss Sarah Keller, daughter of Mr. Jonathan Keller, late of Huntington county. In his early political career he was a Whig, but afterwards attached himself to the Democratic party. In 1844 he was a Whig candidate for Sheriff of Putnam county, opposed by S. Wright, Democrat, and S. Dicks, independent Whig, and elected by 200 majority. In 1846 he was again a Whig candidate for the same office, opposed by Alex. Dunnington, and elected by 260 majority. In 1848 he was a candidate on the Whig ticket, for the Legislature. This time his opponents were Dr. Dong and Mr. Isaiah Wright, and his majority 300. In 1852 he was a candidate for the same place, having for his competitors John Turk, John Martin and Chris. Brown. His majority was about 300. This time he was the opposition temperance candidate. In 1850 he was again a candidate for Legislative honors, his opponents being Morgan Wright and Chris. Brown, and was elected by 18 majority. In 1854 he was again a candidate for the Legislature. This time he was in favor of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and opposed to the Maine Liquor Law and Know Nothingism. These were the questions that made up the subject matter of the canvass, and on them he was defeated by his opponent, Mr. James McMurray, who received 370 majority. In 1856 he ran for the Senate, on the Democratic ticket, against A. D. Hamrick, and was elected by 240 majority. In 1860 he was again a candidate on the same ticket for the same place, opposed by James McMurray, Republican, and James G. Martain, Breckinridge candidate, and was elected by 300 majority over McMurray, and about 100 over both.—He has acted as Sheriff of Putnam county four years, and served seven terms in the Legislature—three times in the House and four times in the Senate. Mr. J. is a Popular Sovereignty Democrat, opposed to all kinds of political fanaticism, including Abolitionism, Know Nothingism and the Maine Liquor Law, and as a matter of compromise, is in favor of the Crittenden Amendments.—Post office address—Greencastle, Putnam county, Ind.

**OTHNIEL BEESON,**

SENATOR FROM WAYNE COUNTY.

Mr. BEESON was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, May 7th, 1813, and emigrated to Indiana Territory, with his parents in 1814, and settled on the West Fork of the White Water, in Wayne county, near the boundary line. In that early day, the region in which Mr. Beeson was reared, was the home of the Indian, and the comforts of civilization were in an embryo state of advancement, and school houses were of very rare occurrence.—M. B. took an active part in the sports of the new settlement; and like Nimrod, was passionately fond of hunting, in which manly and healthful recreation, he was quite an adept, and could send the bullet from his trusty rifle with unerring precision. However, he did not neglect his industrial pursuits for the sports of field and forest, but worked with unflagging energy in clearing the forest; and many the giant oak and beech that was prostrated by the sturdy strokes of his axe. Neither did he neglect the improvement of the slender means of education that were within his reach, and by close study of the branches of an English education—being blessed with a retentive memory—succeeded in making of himself a practical man—whether at home in attending to the local interest of his neighborhood, or in the Legislative Halls of the State. At the age of 21 years he married a lady who was a native of Pennsylvania, and settled on a farm in the south-west corner of Wayne county, and since that time has remained in agricultural pursuits, except while in public life. He served in the State Convention of 1850 for the revision of the Constitution, and was elected in 1858 to a seat in the Senate for the term of four years, which has not yet expired. In all the relations of life Mr. B. possesses a reputation for honesty, integrity and capability, that he may well be proud of. As a Legislator his record is unimpeachable, and his votes attest the fact that he has had the interest of the State at heart

**JASON N. CONLEY.**

SENATOR FROM THE COUNTIES OF GREENE AND OWEN.

Mr. CONLEY was born in Burk county, North Carolina, May 14th, 1827. When about three years of age his father, William Conley, emigrated to Putnam county, Indiana, and settled on a farm near Greencastle, where Mr. Jason N. Conley resided until 1850, spending a portion of his time, however, in Greencastle, attending college, and in Indianapolis attending a course of Lectures at the Medical School, in 1849-50. In July 1850, he located at Stanford, Monroe county, Ind., and commenced the practice of medicine, where he remained until 1854, when he went to Chicago, and attended a course of Lectures at the Rush Medical College of that city, during the winter of '54-5, graduating at the close of that session with honor. In February, 1853, he was married to Miss Frances C. Smith, daughter of John Smith, Esq., of Monroe county, but who deceased in the month of July, 1855. After completing his course at Chicago, he returned to Indiana, and located at Bloomfield, in Green county, and re-commenced the practice of medicine, where he remained until February, 1857, and removed to a farm ten miles north-west of Bloomfield, on what is known as Scaffold Prairie, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, in connection with stock-grazing and trading, having re-married in the month of October, 1856 to Mrs. Kate Cressy, of Worthington, Ind. From the date of his removal on to his farm in the spring of '57, he has devoted his attention exclusively thereto, with an occasional professional visit among his immediate neighbors. His father being an ardent Whig, Jason N. Conley was reared under the influence of the principles of that party, but on attaining to his majority, he took no decided or active part with either political party; having decided upon his profession, he devoted all his time to its pursuits. At the rise of Know Nothingism in 1854, however, he took a decided stand, and ever since has identified himself with the Democratic party, and has since that time exerted all his influence for the success of its principles. In the month of October, 1858, he was elected as an independent candidate for State Senator. This position was forced upon him in consequence of the ultra ground assumed by the Ad-

ministration. His opposing candidate was William Mack, an able attorney, and leading Administration Democrat of Green county, and over whom he was elected by a majority of 89. Serving in the special and regular sessions of '58 and '59, he is now in the Senate the second regular session, in all of the proceedings of which he has taken an active part, and no member of the Forty-first General Assembly stands higher in the estimation of his constituents or fellow members. On Tuesday, 29th of January, on the adoption of a series of resolutions on the state of the Union, recommended by a minority of the Committee on Federal Relations, and proposed as an amendment to the joint resolutions reported by a majority of said committee, Mr. Conley, made what has been characterized, by able men, as being one of the best efforts on his side of the Senate, offered on the occasion; and the publisher of this work much regrets that his space will not permit him to give that speech in full; but must content himself by adding that it was a credit both to the head and heart of its author, the Union and patriotic sentiments of which do honor to him as an American citizen. His Post office address is WORTHINGTON, Green county, Ind.

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### **HORATIO C. NEWCOMB,**

SENATOR FROM MARION COUNTY.

Mr. NEWCOMB was born in Wellsborough, Pennsylvania, December 20th, 1821. He emigrated from Courtland, county, New York, to Jennings county, Indiana, in 1833. He is not a graduate of any institution of learning except the common school.— But with men of the vigorous intellect and sterling talent possessed by Mr. Newcomb, it is not necessary that colleges should be brought into requisition to enable them to travel with distinction the paths of learning, or to make their mark in the halls of legislation or the professions. Being of a practical turn of mind, Mr. N. devoted his time to the attainment of such knowledge as would, in riper years, redound to his advantage, and not merely leave a vague recollection of having read a great number of volumes. He preferred the law as a profession, and prosecuted his

studies under the preceptorship of William A. Bullock, Esq., of Vernon, Ind., and was licensed to practice by Judges Miles C. Eggleston and John W. Thompson, in January 1844. He removed from Vernon to Indianapolis in December, 1846, where he has since resided and practiced his profession. In the city of Indianapolis, his standing as a lawyer and worth as a citizen, raised him to the Mayoralty in 1849. In 1851 he was again elected to that honorable position. Was elected, along with Dr. Hervey, a Representative in the Legislature from Marion county, at the October election, 1854. His opposing candidates were Hon. Isaac Blackford—the eminent jurist, who had long been a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State—and Hon. Samuel Corey, who has been Associate Judge of the Marion Circuit Court, and Judge of the Probate Court of the same county. He was not afterwards a member of the General Assembly until the present session—believing in the principle of rotation in office, and that other men had the same right to make laws for the people. At the October election, 1860, he was elected Senator for four years, his opponent being Hon. Stephen Major, late Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit. When there was a Whig party, Mr. Newcomb was a Whig, but has acted with the Republicans since the advent of that organization. Mr. Newcomb occupies a high position in the Senate as a sagacious and prudent legislator, and among the members of his profession is acknowledged to be one of the ablest lawyers in the State. Post office address—Indianapolis, Ind.

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### MEEDY W. SHIELDS,

SENATOR FROM THE COUNTIES OF JENNINGS AND JACKSON.

Mr. SHIELDS was born in Sevier county, Tennessee, on the 8th day of July, 1805. When about 3 years of age his parents removed to Indiana, and settled in Harrison county, where they remained six years, when they removed to Washington county, now Jackson, his present place of residence. At that time, the territory embraced in the counties which he represents as Senator, was an unbroken wilderness, inhabited by Indians, and no white settlers within ten miles. His father, James Shields, kept a trading house, near the present site of Seymour, where he sup-



plied the Delaware Indians with such necessities as their wants demanded. Mr. James Shields had located at this point by special permission of the General Government. This trading point was occupied by Floyd & Craig, who furnished the merchandise, while Mr. Shields was to put in the products of his farm. In time the Delaware Indians left for the "Far West," when his trading post went down. At that time there was no pre-emption act of the General Government, but Mr. Shields making application, he was granted a pre-emption of the land on which the subject of this sketch now resides. From eighteen years of age, Mr. Shields was occupied as a trader on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, until the year 1832, occupying a period of about 10 years. At the expiration of this time he received an appointment as Lieutenant in Captain Ford's company of U. S. Mounted Rangers, and organizing immediately, the company took up their line of march for the scene of the Black Hawk war. At Chicago they received orders to repair to Dickson's Ferry, on Rock river, to join General Atkinson, who had command of the army which defeated Black Hawk. At Dickson's Ferry they received orders to repair to Fort Armstrong, situated at Rock Island. Remained here about one month, while the cholera was raging. At this place, from General Scott, who was there in person, they received orders to march to Fort Gibson, in Arkansas, which they did, where they remained about one year, when Mr. Shields resigned and returned home, in company with a body of twenty men whom he had enlisted. He was tendered, while at Fort Gibson, a commission as Lieutenant in the Dragoon service, which he declined, having other designs in view. Returning home, he married Miss Eliza Ewing, daughter of James Ewing, formerly of New Jersey, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, in connection with general trading. The first business of a public and political nature in which Mr. Shields engaged, was the distribution of the Surplus Revenue Fund for Jackson county, the appointment of which he received from the Governor. This was about the year 1838-9. The next step in political life, he was elected to represent Jackson county in the House of Representatives in 1845-6, in which capacity he served one year. Declining any further political honors, he continued in his avocation of farming till the year 1852, when the O. & M. R. R. was first put in contemplation, and became one of

the charter members, in which capacity he served until the road was finished as far as Seymour, when, being a contractor, it became necessary for him to resign his charter membership. He was the only Western man who had any contract on that road, of which he built fifteen miles. The road being finished he engaged in merchandising and milling for about five years, when he turned his whole attention to farming and general trading. In 1853 he was elected as Senator for Jackson and Scott counties, for four years, being elected without opposition. Passing over a period of seven years, he was again elected Senator, his opponent being Mr. Amasa Gilbert, a prominent and influential Republican, over whom he was elected by a majority of 144 votes, the Democratic ticket being defeated by some 300 votes.. In politics Mr. Shields is a Democrat, and always has been—firm and unflinching—for the Union first and last. Few men have done as much for the cause of public improvement as Mr. Shields. The town of Seymour, in Jackson county, at the crossing of the Jeffersonville and Ohio and Mississippi Railroads, one of the most flourishing places in the State, whose business streets remind the stranger of the crowded marts of a city, is a lasting indorsement of his public spirit and untiring energy. This town was laid off into building lots in 1852, and such were the liberal terms upon which, the proprietor, Mr. Shields, disposed of them to actual settlers, that persons of limited means were enabled to invest their ready money in building, so that in a few years one thousand inhabitants, and a great number of fine buildings, both private and public, constituted the commencement of a town which is destined to be, in a few years, a place of several thousand inhabitants, and one of the most important business points in the State. The O. and M. R. R. Co. have in contemplation at this point the erection of many fine buildings and machine shops. This will add some 500 inhabitants and a largely increased business. Mr. Shields is the proprietor of a large tract of land in and around the town, many parcels of which he has disposed of on terms more calculated to advance the prosperity of the place than to swell his own coffers. He has labored indefatigably for the interests of Seymour, and has succeeded in building up a miniature city that is an eloquent monument to his energy, industry and public enterprise. Mr. Shields is emphatically a working man, whether in private or

public life. His advantages in youth were not propitious in any sense, yet by his native genius and unceasing effort he has carved out for himself an enviable position among Indiana's great men. He is a farmer, a trader, a patron of public improvement and education, a statesman, and more than all, a benevolent gentleman and kind neighbor. Post office address—Seymour, Ind.

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### SOLOMON BLAIR,

SENATOR FROM THE COUNTIES OF HENDRICKS AND BOONE.

Mr. BLAIR was born in Hendricks county, Indiana, in March, 1829. He is a lawyer by profession and graduated at Union Law College, Cleveland, Ohio. He was elected to the Senate of Indiana from Hendricks county in October, 1856, by 161 majority over George Kreigh, the Democratic candidate. In 1860 he was re-elected to the Senate from the counties of Hendricks and Boone by a majority of 724 votes over the Hon. James M. Gregg. Mr. Blair has always belonged to the same political party. Unlike many Republicans he was not, in the "good old times," an "old fashioned Whig," because when that party existed Mr. Blair was too young to be identified with political organizations. He is an ardent member of his party, and worked industriously for the advancement of its principles and the election of its leaders. Aside from his political predilections he is a gentleman in a peculiar manner. He is not afflicted with the self-sufficiency and premature importance of many *quasi-fledged* statesmen who, possessed of not quite a mediocrity of natural capacity, and not a tithe of the influence they assume, bluster so much and legislate so little. Mr. Blair is conservative in everything touching State or national politics, and is one of the safest and most practical men in the body of which he is a member. Post office address—Plainfield, Hendricks county, Indiana.

**QUINTON LOMAX,****SENATOR, FROM THE COUNTIES OF CRAWFORD AND ORANGE.**

Mr. LOMAX was born in the State of Tennessee, November 12, 1806, and emigrated to Orange county, Indiana, in October, 1815. In 1826 he was married to Miss Nancy Y. Davis, formerly of Kentucky. Mr. L., has filled many county and township offices, in which he has invariably acquitted himself with credit and to the satisfaction of his constituents. He has also filled several military offices with distinguished honor. He is one of those gentleman whose political principles have not been governed by every wind of doctrine. His political faith is now what it was when his earliest aspirations in that line caused him to take an active part in political disputations. He has served three terms in the State Senate—two sessions in 1858, and the present one. In the canvass of 1858 he was elected without opposition. Mr. L. is a practical man in every sense of the word. He is untiring in manual labor in his private avocations, taking hold with his own hands and driving the plow and the axe, and tending, from the time the seed is buried in the soil till the season of golden harvest, the crops that sweep over the stormy main under the white sails of our merchantmen, and whose equivalent in balance of trade fills our national coffers and infuses life into every department of trade and industry. Post office address—Paoli, Indiana.

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**DAVID STUDABAKER,****SENATOR FROM THE COUNTIES OF ADAMS, WELLS AND JAY.**

Mr. STUDABAKER was born on the 12th of August, 1827, in Mercer county, Ohio. In 1834 his father, Peter Studabaker, emigrated to Adams county, Indiana, and settled near the Wabash river, in the township of that name, and commenced clearing up a farm in the dense timber of that region. Mr. S. devoted his early years to the labors of the farm as far as his health would permit, as he did not possess a constitution capable of enduring great hardships. He remained in this occupation until 1848, when, having attained his majority, commenced a course of

studies in the Jay Seminary, located at Portland, but which has since gone down. Finishing his course at this institution he commenced the study of law with Judge Haynes, of Portland. Pursuing this study with industry and vigor, he was admitted to practice in May, 1852, and immediately thereafter located at Decatur, Adams county, Indiana, his present place of residence, and engaged in the practice of his profession; and by strict attention and honest industry he now enjoys a good share of legal business, and as a lawyer ranks high among the disciples of Blackstone. Mr. S. has always been something of a politician, but never, until the fall of 1852, did he engage actively as a partisan. In the month of July of that year, at a judicial convention, held at Fort Wayne, he was put in nomination by the Democracy of Adams and Allen counties as their candidate for Prosecuting Attorney, to which position he was elected—there being no opposing candidate—for two years. The writer would here remark that Hon. James W. Borden, of Allen county, and late Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, was put in nomination at the same time for Common Pleas Judge, a place for which he was eminently fitted. As a Prosecuting Attorney Mr. Studabaker met the expectations of his friends, and was one of the best that district ever had. At the expiration of his term of office in 1854 as Prosecutor, he was taken up and supported by the Democracy of Adams county as their candidate for Representative, and elected over Rev. A. Douglas by a majority of 212 votes, being one of the two Democrats returned from Northern Indiana that year. As a Representative he made his mark in the sessions of the General Assembly for 1855, and so well were his services appreciated, that in the memorable campaign of 1856 he was returned by an increased vote, his opposing candidate being Perry Crabb, a merchant of Decatur, and a prominent and influential Republican. Serving out this term with signal honor to himself, he was nominated in 1858 by the Democracy of Adams, Wells and Jay, as a candidate for State Senator, and was elected by a flattering majority. His opposing candidate was George A. Dent, a farmer of Adams county, and a leading Republican. Being elected for four years he is now in his seat during the second session of the term for which he was elected. As a citizen, a friend, a politician, a lawyer, and a public servant, Mr. Studabaker has

ever stood well, leaving every position to which he has been chosen by his fellow-citizens, with a record untarnished with a single blemish or neglect of duty, and no man of his age in Indiana occupies a more prominent position as an attorney and politician than Mr. S. He is a self-made man, and to his own exertions he owes all that he has achieved. He was married to Miss Harriet Evans, daughter of Judge John K. Evans, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, October 26th, 1854. Post office address—Decatur, Adams county, Indiana.

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### GEORGE B. GRUBB,

SENATOR FROM THE COUNTIES OF HAMILTON AND TIPTON.

Mr. GRUBB was born in Fayette county, Ohio, March 11th, 1821. In 1836 his father, John Grubb, emigrated to Randolph county, Ind., and settled on a farm in West River township, where Mr. Grubb, jr., remained three years, engaged in agricultural pursuits and the recreations incident to a country life. At the age of nineteen he left his parents, and going to Noblesville, Hamilton county, commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Bohrer, which studies he dilligently pursued three years. At the expiration of that time, having made considerable proficiency in the study of the healing art, he opened an office at Strawtown, his present place of residence, and commenced successfully the practice of his profession. In the year 1852 he abandoned his profession, and moved on to a farm, which he had purchased, adjoining the village, and turned his attention to agriculture, in which business he is still engaged. In the year 1845 he married Miss Almeda Cole, of Hamilton county, with whom he lived until her decease, in February, 1854. In January, 1855, he was again married, to Catharine Peck, daughter of William Peck, Esq., of Hamilton county. In politics Mr. Grubb has always taken a lively interest, though not an active part. He was brought up under the influences of the old Whig party. On the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and dissolution of the Whig party, Mr. G. became identified with the Republican organization, and has acted in its ranks ever since. In March, 1860, he was put in nomination by the Republican party of his district for Senator, to

which position he was elected by near 1,000 majority. His opposing candidate was Dr. Eleazer Williamson, a leading Democrat of Hamilton county. As a public servant Mr. G. is active, and watchful of the interests of his constituents—his votes always being cast on the side where wisdom and prudence dictated they should be found. He is not an orator, making no particular pretensions in that way, yet he has, on several occasions, made speeches that would do no discredit to any public man. Post office address—Strawtown, Hamilton county, Ind.

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### THOMAS SHOULDERS,

SENATOR FROM THE COUNTIES OF PIKE, DUBOIS AND GIBSON.

Mr. SHOULDERS was born in Warren county, Kentucky, January 25th, 1806. His father, Cader Shoulders, emigrated to this State in the year 1823, and located in Dubois county, near the present residence of Thomas Shoulders. By occupation his father was a chair maker, but Thomas was reared to the occupation of a farmer, to which his whole life has been devoted. His education was confined to that afforded by the common schools of those early times in the history of Indiana. In his nineteenth year, and two years after his emigration to this State, Thomas Shoulders was married to Miss Polly Boler, of Kentucky, and immediately thereafter commenced house keeping in a log cabin in Dubois county, at that time quite new and wild. With the hardships incident to pioneer life, Mr. Shoulders and his wife had to contend, but being nerved with brave hearts and strong arms, they overcame all obstacles, and secured a competence against want. About one year after their marriage, he purchased a farm and settled at once on his own land, and dwelt in his own home. In 1831 Mr. Shoulders received a commission as Captain of the Militia, in which capacity he served four years, when he was promoted to the position of Colonel of the Forty-third Regiment of the Indiana Militia, where he served five years, when he resigned his commission.

In the year 1838 he was appointed by the Board of County Commissioners as Collector of the revenue of Dubois County.

Filling this position one year, he was elected to the office of Associate Judge of Dubois county, in which he served five years. In 1856 he was elected to represent Dubois county in the lower branch of the Indiana Legislature, where he served two years. Filling this position, as all others to which he had been called by his fellow-citizens, with honor and credit, he was taken up in 1860 as a candidate for State Senator for his district, and elected over Harvey Green, a prominent Republican of Dubois county, by 1329 majority. His first vote for president was for General Jackson, in 1828; his second for Van Buren, and has always voted for Democratic candidates for the Presidency, down to Douglas in 1860. All through life Mr. Shoulders has applied himself to manual labor. Making his home in a new country, among the timber, it was no small amount of hard work that sufficed to prostrate and clear away the forest where his broad, fertile fields now appear. Industrious in every sense of the word, he availed himself of all the advantages of mental culture he could command; and is now, for the chances he has had, one of the ablest men in the Indiana Senate. As prudent in the halls of legislation as he is at home in the conduct of his business, his constituents will never regret having selected him to represent their interests in the General Assembly of the State. Post office Address—Celisteen, Dubois county, Indiana.

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### THOMAS R. COBB,

SENATOR FROM THE COUNTIES OF LAWRENCE AND MARTIN.

Mr. COBB is the son of Dixon Cobb, and was born in Lawrence county, Indiana, July 2d, 1829. His father was a farmer, and was one of the earliest settlers in Lawrence county, locating in what is now Indian Creek township, as early as the year 1816, where he resided about sixteen years, and then removed into Perry township in the same county. Residing on this farm until 1836, he removed to Warren county, Ind., and lived there about one year. He then emigrated to Illinois, in which State he resided about three years, and returned to Indiana; and after spending some two years in Clark and Clay counties, he returned to Indian



Creek township, Lawrence county, where he remained until the year 1855; he then removed to Bedford, the county-seat of Lawrence county, where he still resides. These removals were all made during the minority of Thomas R., who, with his father, engaged in agriculture. He attended the common schools of the country as time and occasion would permit. In his eighteenth year Mr. Cobb commenced a course of studies at the County Seminary at Bedford, where he remained about eight months, and then engaged in teaching school for a period of about one year. He then entered the Bloomington University, remaining about five months, taking a course in the Literary Department. At the expiration of this time he was married to Miss Caroline, daughter of Archibald Anderson, of Lawrence county. Having determined upon the law as his profession, he entered the Law School at Bloomington. Attending one session in 1853-4, in the Spring of the latter year, he returned to Bedford, and was licensed to practice at the March term of the Lawrence Circuit Court, and April term of the Common Pleas Court for the same county. At the May (1856) term of the Supreme Court of the State of Indiana he was licensed as a practitioner at that Bar, and at the May (1858) term of the U. S. District Court, was also licensed to practice in that Court by Judge McLean. Immediately after his admission to practice by the Circuit Court of Lawrence county, in 1854, he entered upon the practice of his profession at Bedford, in company with Hon. Cyrus L. Dunham, with whom he remained three years, when, Mr. Dunham being appointed Secretary of State, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Daniel McClure, in consequence of his appointment as Paymaster for the Southern Department of the Army, the partnership was dissolved. At the time of this writing he is practicing in company with N. F. Malott, enjoying a very lucrative practice. This is acknowledged to be one of the leading law firms of that part of the State. As an attorney Mr. Cobb stands high, his legal attainments being thorough in all the branches of the law. In acquiring his legal education, with the most unrelenting perseverance he laid under contribution the learning of all the eminent jurists of Europe and America. Tracing the plain, common-sense propositions of Blackstone, and ruminating over the mystified pages of Chitty, seemed to him a pleasure rather than a task, and now, although

engaged in a large practice, much of his time is spent reading the standard authorities, a practice that many lawyers might imitate with profit to themselves and clients.

Politically, Mr. Cobb is a Democrat, to the principles of which party he has ever given his adherence. In 1848, when Cass, Taylor, and Van Buren were candidates for the Presidency, he had not attained his majority, but feeling a deep interest in the success of Mr. Cass, he took the stump in his behalf, and made a vigorous canvass of Lawrence county, and when, in November, the result was declared, Cass had a respectable majority in that county, which was mainly attributable to the efforts of Mr. C. His speeches were received with the warmest commendations by the Democracy, while the opposing parties pronounced them able, logical and eloquent. In 1852, when Pierce and Scott were candidates, he again took the stump, and canvassed not only his own county, but Martin, and with the same degree of marked success that attended his canvass in 1848. Passing over a period of four years, during which time he devoted his attention exclusively to the practice of his profession, in 1856 he was nominated by the Democracy of Lawrence county as a candidate for Representative in the Legislature. His opposing candidate was Robert Boyd, a leading, popular and influential Republican of that county. In this contest Mr. Cobb made a thorough and energetic canvass of his county, but was defeated by a majority of only *one vote*. In 1854 Hon. George G. Dunn, candidate for Congress in that district, received a majority of 553 votes in Lawrence county. This, in two years, was a decided and marked change, and when it is considered that there had been no radical change in party issues the popularity and honesty of Mr. C. will become apparent to every reader. Mr. Boyd was re-elected in 1858, his opponent being A. H. Gainey. In 1858, when the Lecompton policy was thrust upon the country, Mr. Cobb was one of the first Democrats in Lawrence county to assume a position in opposition thereto, and espouse the cause of Stephen A. Douglas and his principles. Becoming an anti-Lecompton candidate for the State Senate in that year in opposition to Hon. Ambrose B. Carlton, (Lecompton) the Republicans refused to put in nomination a candidate for that position, and the result was, that in his own county he received a majority of 499 votes; Mr. Carlton receiving a majority in Mar-

tin county, reduced his (Cobb's) majority in the district to 230 votes. Serving in the special and regular sessions of 1858-9 with distinction, and with the same honest, straight-forward consistency that has been his leading traits through life, he made many warm personal and political friends; and in the session of 1860, although in a decided minority in the Senate, he wielded an influence second to no other man in that body. At home, as a citizen, a lawyer and a politician, he enjoys the utmost confidence and good will of his fellow citizens. As a Senator, he is watchful of the interests confided to his care, and is the friend and advocate of all measures that look to the protection of the laboring classes. Post office address—Bedford, Lawrence county, Indiana.

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### DAVID TURNER,

SENATOR FROM LAKE, PORTER, JASPER AND NEWTON COUNTIES.

Mr. TURNER was born on the 17th of December, 1817, in Trumbull county, Ohio. When Mr. T. was quite young, his father, Samuel Turner, removed to Butler county, Pennsylvania, where he resided until 1834. At that time he emigrated to La Porte county, Indiana, where Mr. Turner, jr., remained about three years, and then located in Eagle Creek township, Lake county. In that township he resided some ten years, pursuing the avocation of a farmer. He was married in 1844 to Miss Caroline, daughter of William Bissell. In 1845, he was elected as Probate Judge of Lake county, (an office which existed under the old Constitution, of Indiana) and served three years—until the new Constitution was adopted. In the year 1850 he removed to Crown Point, where he still resides, and engaged in the dry goods trade, which business he still continues. In 1854 he was nominated by the Republican party, and elected to represent Lake county in the General Assembly. Mr. T. had always been a Free-Soil Democrat until the formation of the Republican party, when he attached himself thereto, becoming a warm, ardent and devoted advocate of its principles. Serving as Representative for two years he was, in 1858, taken up by the Republican party of the Senatorial District which he now represents, nominated and elected

for four years. Mr. T. was one of the first men to move in the cause of Temperance in Lake county, and what has been done in that cause in that county is attributable to his efforts more than to those of any other man. In every phase of life Mr. Turner has been noted for his promptness and industry. In politics he is a Republican, earnestly devoted to the principles of that party. Although possessing a large share of political influence, he does not, as a matter of course,—like many prominent men of all political organizations,—arbitrarily constitute himself a leader of his party, and dictate its action and policy. With him politics is not a trade; his taste for disputation and excitement not being sufficiently intense to make it so. In the Senate Chamber he enjoys an enviable reputation as an efficient and working member. He spares no labor nor pains in advocating the interests of his District or State, and ever guards with a jealous care against the tricks and chicanery of politicians, who make it a point at every session of the Legislature to procure the passage of measures more calculated to advance their own interests than those of the State. At home he enjoys that popularity which is always the result of an unblemished private life and the faithful performance of duties in public positions. Post office address—Crown Point, Lake county, Indiana.

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### HENRY CAMPBELL,

SENATOR FROM FOUNTAIN COUNTY.

Mr. CAMPBELL, the son of John Campbell, was born in Warren county, Ohio, January 10th, 1821, and when about ten years of age his parents emigrated to Indiana and settled on Cole Creek, near the town of Hillsborough, Fountain county, Indiana, where he remained some two years, and then removed to Shawnee Prairie, four miles east of Attica. Here Henry remained, devoting all his time to farming, with but little opportunity for education until he was twenty-one years of age, when, in February, 1842, he left the farm and entered the Indiana Asbury University at Greencastle, in which he remained for nearly two years, keeping "Bachelor's Hall," and pursuing his studies with industry and vigor. To enable him to attend this college and obtain an edu-

cation he had borrowed a small sum of money from a cousin of his, (John C. Campbell,) and which, after his education was completed, he taught school to repay. The writer would here remark that in his minority, opportunities for obtaining a common school education were very limited, but being determined to acquire an education he devoted his evenings and leisure hours to hard study, walking four miles every Sunday to recite the lessons learned during the week, to D. K. Hays, M. D., of Attica; who is still living, and upon whom he looks as being his earliest and best friend. Having remained at Greencastle as long as his time and means would permit, taking a regular course as far as he went, he returned to Fountain county, where, as before remarked, he engaged in school teaching to liquidate the indebtedness he had incurred in obtaining his education. On the 19th day of February, 1845, he was married to Miss Minerva J., daughter of Rev. Wm. Dixon, of Fountain county, settled on a farm in Montgomery county, in what is known as Walnut Grove, where, in company with his brother William, who was a traveling minister, but now deceased, he engaged successfully in agricultural pursuits. At the end of two years his wife died. He then returned to Attica and entered into the grain and produce trade. In this business he remained something over a year, and then engaged in mercantile pursuits for some six years; in the meantime marrying Miss Elizabeth, daughter of George Parnell, of Fountain county, with whom he lived some three years, when death again entered his home and carried away his second wife. In May, 1856, he was married to Miss Mary F., daughter of James Jones, of Attica, and soon thereafter abandoned his mercantile pursuits and took charge of the hotel in Attica, known as the "Revere House," which he kept for some two years; after which removed to a farm in Jackson township, Fountain county, where he still resides, engaged in tilling the soil. During the existence of the Whig party he was a member of that organization, but upon its dissolution and the rise of Republicanism, he became one of its members. In August, 1860, at a convention of the Republican party of Fountain county, he was put in nomination for the position of State Senator. His opposing candidate was Harrison Reynolds, a gentleman of prominence and influence, who had occupied a seat in the State Senate in the session of 1854, over whom he was elected by a majority

of ninety-nine votes. Mr. C. is a gentleman of pleasing deportment and commanding appearance, kind and courteous in his intercourse with his fellow members, watchful of the interests of his constituency, and a noble example of what man may do by industry, perseverance and close application. Post office address—Wallace, Fountain county, Indiana.

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### CHARLES LEFFERTS MURRAY,

SENATOR FROM THE COUNTIES OF LAGRANGE AND ELKHART.

Mr. MURRAY was born in 1815, in a small county town called Murraysfield, in Bradford county, Pennsylvania. His parents came to that place from the city of Philadelphia. He is paternally Scotch and maternally English. His paternal grandfather was an officer in the Revolutionary War, and his profession (religious) was, first a Baptist, and then a Universalist minister. His maternal grandfather was a Quaker and followed the business of an architect in Philadelphia, where Mr. C. L. Murray's parents were born. Soon after his birth his parents moved to a small village in the same State, called Athens, or Tioga Point, on the Susquehanna river, where his father received the appointment of Justice of the Peace for life from the Governor of Pennsylvania, under the old Constitution. About the year 1828 he engaged, with his brother-in-law, Warren Jenkins, to learn the printing business, in Towanda, the county seat. "The paper supported J. Q. Adams for President. In 1829 he moved, with his brother-in-law's family, to Milan, Huron county, Ohio, where he was engaged in the first anti-masonic printing office in that State. In '31 Mr. Jenkins moved his press to Columbus, Ohio, to which place young Murray followed him as an apprentice. About the year 1833, having the rest of his time given him by his brother-in-law, Mr. M. repaired to the West to seek his fortune. Having a relative in Jacksonville, Illinois, on his father's side, (Murray McConnel,) he worked in that place for a year upon a newspaper published by Mr. Edwards. Taking the prevailing disease of the country, the ague, and shaking nearly every other day during his stay, he concluded to return to Columbus, Ohio. An oppor-

tunity soon offered itself in the way of a drove of horses, which Charles Collins, of St. Louis, a nephew of his father, was making up in that part of Illinois for the Philadelphia market. When the day of starting came young Murray mounted a horse, crossing this State from St. Louis *via* Vincennes, and so on to Columbus, Ohio. It being in February, the roads were horrible, and the exercise in chasing the horses over the wild prairies, as they sometimes broke and scampered off in every direction, was rather severe. He recovered from the ague and arrived in safety at Columbus. Here he again worked for his brother-in-law for a short time, and afterwards became foreman of the *Western Hemisphere* printing office, the Democratic organ of the State, and published by Belcher & Gilbert. The former had served a short time in the penitentiary for having stabbed a political opponent in Chillicothe, where he was publishing a paper. Young Murray was then in his 18th year, and continued in charge of the office until a difficulty arose between him and Mr. Belcher. Soon after the paper fell into the hands of Samuel Medary. It was then changed to the *Ohio Statesman*. Mr. Murray then accepted a situation in the office, and continued there until 1834. About that time some citizens of Piqua, Ohio, were looking about Columbus for practical printers to take charge of a paper in that town, and Mr. Murray and a brother-in-law, D. B. Espy, were prevailed upon to undertake the enterprise. They commenced the publication of a paper called the *Piqua Courier*, upon an old wooden press that had been brought from Philadelphia at a very early period. C. L. Murray was editor. The citizens soon assisted in purchasing a new press at Cincinnati. The *Courier* was the first paper in the State which run up the name of General Harrison in 1835. It was done at the instance of Col. John Johnson, an old soldier under Harrison, and who was a citizen of the county of Miami. In 1836 he bought out the interest of his brother-in-law. He married a Kentucky lady, who was attending boarding school, by the name of Ann Maria Spriggs, in July of the same year. Shortly after his marriage J. D. Defrees and James Barns were deputed by the citizens of Goshen to engage some one to bring a printing office to Goshen, and for that purpose they had raised six or seven hundred dollars. They made application to Mr. Murray at Piqua, who accepted the offer, sold out the *Courier* to Mr. Barrington,

one of the former proprietors of the office, set off to Cincinnati with Anthony Defrees, and purchased new materials out and out for a first-class country paper. He shipped the establishment to Dayton by the canal, and the balance of the way it was transported in wagons to Goshen, *via* Fort Wayne. The first number of the Goshen *Express*, C. L. Murray as editor, was issued in February, 1836. Anthony Defrees soon got tired of the business and sold his interest in the establishment to Mr. Murray, who was connected with the paper as its editor, at intervals, and under different names until 1840. During this period he had been put in nomination for County Auditor by the Whig party, against Dr. E. W. H. Ellis, and beaten, the Democracy having a large majority in Elkhart county. Mr. Murray was appointed Postmaster at Goshen under Gen. Harrison, in 1840. He sold out the printing establishment shortly after. He was removed from office during the administration of John Tyler. Having purchased some land in the county Mr. Murray turned his attention to agricultural pursuits; the winters either being devoted to working at his trade at different points, or in reporting the proceedings of the Senate for the *Indiana State Journal*. In 1846, under an engagement with the proprietors of Monoquet, Kosciusko county, he printed a paper in that town for one year, the first paper ever published in the county. It was called the *Republican*. From there he removed to Indianapolis and became assistant editor of the *Indiana State Journal*, under the proprietorship of John D. Defrees. In the fall of the following year he returned to his farm in Elkhart county, where his family has resided ever since. During the winter season Mr. Murray was still in the habit of coming to Indianapolis to report in the Senate. He served seven sessions in that capacity. In 1859 he was nominated and elected a member of the House of Representatives by the Republican party of Elkhart and Lagrange counties, jointly, by upwards of 900 majority. He served his constituents acceptably through both the extra and regular sessions, having taken an active part in all important subjects under consideration. In 1860 he was nominated as a candidate for the Senate by a majority of 42 over formidable competitors, and triumphantly elected by over 1,200 majority. It will be seen by this sketch that Mr. Murray has been engaged in active political life from his youth up.



He has had the advantage of the acquaintance of nearly all the public men of Ohio and Indiana. He is a self-made man, never having attended school a day since he was eleven years of age, and inured by actual experience and manly struggles to a pioneer life. Mr. Murray assisted in the organization of the first agricultural society in his county, and for the period of ten years has been its Secretary. His family consists of a wife and eight children—four boys and four girls. It is his intention to retire entirely from public life at the close of his Senatorial term. An active and laborious career in the West as an agriculturalist, and pioneer editor and printer, has peculiarly fitted Mr. M. for the position he now occupies, or any other that it may be his good fortune to fill in the future. Those who read his biography will agree that his labors in the capacity of farmer, printer, editor and Senator, have established for him a eulogy superior to any that could be written. Post office address—Goshen, Indiana.

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### JOHN C. SHOEMAKER,

SENATOR FROM THE COUNTIES OF PERRY, SPENCER AND WARRICK.

Mr. SHOEMAKER was born in Perry county, Indiana, April 8th, 1826, and has resided there until the present time. His father, John Shoemaker, located in that county in 1812, before the admission of Indiana into the Union, and commenced clearing up a farm in Tobin township, in that county. Mr. Shoemaker, jr., was brought up to the occupation of farming. The basis of his education was the rudiments taught in the common schools. His natural inclination for reading and study, subsequently stored his mind with useful information, and gave a practical turn to what he learned at school. Thus, by his own efforts he has acquired an education far above mediocrity, and rendering him fully equal to the discharge of the duties of Senator, or those of any other office within the gift of the people. At the age of nineteen years he engaged in school teaching, and continued in that occupation eighteen months. His Whig friends about this time nominated him for the office of County Treasurer. He was barely twenty-one years of age, but was elected by a majority of fifty votes. His opponent was Mr. Israel Stephenson, an independent Whig.

candidate. Under the old constitution he held this office three years, and in 1850 was re-elected without any party opposition. His opposing candidate in this canvass was Mr. Isaac W. Whitehead, a prominent and leading Democrat, who has since served as treasurer two consecutive terms. In 1852 Ex-Governor Joseph A. Wright carried the county by 152 majority, and in the year following, Mr. S.'s term as treasurer having expired, he was elected County Auditor by the Whig party, over Dr. Wm. P. Drumb, the present County Clerk, running about 500 votes ahead of his ticket. On the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the disorganization of the Whig party, and the advent of Know Nothingism, Mr. S. espoused the cause of Democracy, and in the year following the expiration of his term as county Auditor, he was nominated by the Democratic party of his district, for Senator, and ran against David T. Laird, at that time one of the most influential Americans in the State, a Filmore Elector in 1856, since become a Democrat, and in the late canvass was a candidate for Representative on the Democratic ticket, against James C. Veatch, one of the ablest men in this General Assembly. Mr. S. was elected by 464 majority. Being elected for four years, he is now in the Senate the second term. He was married in October, 1851, to Miss Mahala Stephenson, of Perry county. Mr. S. has a reputation in the Senate that reflects credit upon his character. He is active and industrious, and shrinks from no duty, however arduous, in caring for the interests of the State. Without making any great pretensions to eloquence or rare legislative abilities, he is an efficient and capable Senator, taking practical views of all matters coming before the body of which he is a member, and his votes indicate the correctness of his views on State policy. At home he enjoys the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens to the fullest extent, and is recognized by his neighbors as a man possessing all the characteristics of a gentleman. His upright conduct and goodness of heart have endeared him to those who enjoy his acquaintance, and no man in his district is more deservedly popular. Post office address—Rome, Perry county, Indiana.

**MICHAEL D. WHITE,**

SENATOR FROM MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Mr. WHITE was born in Clark county, Ohio, September 8th, 1827, and when about two years of age, his father, Alanson White, moved to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, where Mr. White, jr., resided about 19 years; and then enrolled his name as a student in the county Seminary at Crawfordsville. After attending this Seminary about one year, he entered the Wabash College, at that place, where he remained three years, taking a partial course. During the three years that he attended college, his circumstances were such as to compel him, during vacation, to turn his attention to school teaching, working upon the farm and railroad, and in fact anything that promised him the means to complete his education and fit him for that position in life—the practice of the law—which he designed choosing. At the expiration of his three years term in college he took an interest in a dry goods store, with his uncle, Daniel Dougherty, in which business he continued about one year, and then commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. Lewis Wallace, the gentleman who preceded him in the State Senate. He was licensed to practice by Judge Dougherty, at the April term of the Montgomery Common Pleas, 1854; in August of the same year he formed a law partnership with D. C. Stover, now Agent of State. In October, 1854, he was elected as Prosecuting Attorney for his Common Pleas District. About which time Mr. Stover removed from Crawfordsville, which dissolved the partnership; Mr. White then, until January, 1855, practiced by himself, when the gentleman under whom he had studied tendered him a partnership, on advantageous terms, which he accepted. This partnership continued until August, 1859.—Politically Mr. White is of Whig antecedents, but now a conservative Union Republican. In June of 1860, without any solicitation on his part, he was put in nomination for State Senator, in opposition to Col. M. D. Manson, a prominent and influential Democrat of that county, over whom he was elected by a majority of 137. In the law he succeeded at once in securing a good practice, which he has increased, and succeeded, in being retained on one side of all important cases in his county. He was en-

gaged on the part of the State in the celebrated Owen case, in 1859. His colleagues in this case were Messrs. Wallace and Gregory. The opposing counsel were Gen. Joseph E. McDonald, Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, Hon. James Wilson, and Col. Samuel C. Wilson—Mr. White making the opening speech, which public accounts report to have been one of the ablest arguments ever made in the State, and which Gen. McDonald pronounced as being the best review of testimony to which he had ever listened. Six attorneys were engaged in this case, each of whom occupied one-half day in argument. As a Senator, Mr. White is modest and unassuming, and disposed to be an active, thinking, working member, in preference to an acknowledged orator. As an attorney, he stands well with the profession. Always better on the defence than the prosecution, and would rather appeal to sympathy than to the baser passions. He was married on the 27th of April, 1858, to Miss Laura E. McMechan, daughter of James G. McMechan, of Montgomery county, Indiana. Post office address—Crawfordsville, Montgomery county, Ind.

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### AARON B. LINE,

SENATOR FROM THE COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

Mr. LINE was born July 6, 1806, in the county of Butler, State of Ohio. His paternal and maternal ancestors settled near the present county seat of Butler, in 1796. Both of his grand-fathers were soldiers in the Revolution, and his paternal grand-father was very conspicuous in what is known as the whisky insurrection, in the State of Pennsylvania—he being compelled to keep himself concealed for several weeks to elude the excise officers. During the war of 1812, his father, with two brothers and two brothers-in-law, volunteered under an order from Gov. Meigs, of Ohio, under Captain Anderson Spencer, of Hamilton, Ohio, to prevent an expected attack of the North Western Indians, and was out in the service some considerable time—for which service his widow received a land warrant in 1854, for 160 acres of land. Mr. Line remained with his fathers' family until he was 20 years of age, he then placed himself as an apprentice to the wagon

making business, under the direction and control of Mr. Joseph Bloomfield, near Springdale, Hamilton county, Ohio. Having finished his trade—and there being no very favorable opening to commence business, and being offered a very good chance to work at the carpenter's trade, he accepted; and as a mechanic has worked at the business more or less up to the present time. On the 31st of December, 1829, he was married to Miss Jane M. Maxwell, of Butler county, Ohio. Working at his trade most of the time from this up to 1845, he cut loose from the associations and the scenes of his school boy days, and moved to Franklin county, Indiana, where he arrived on the 18th day of March, 1845, and where he, in one of those heavy oak forests peculiar to southeastern Indiana—and without a "stick amiss"—commenced opening a farm. In the year 1847, he was nominated with his colleague, John B. Campbell, by the Democratic party as a candidate for a seat in the lower branch of the General Assembly of the State—to which they were both elected. The following year they were both nominated and re-elected. At this session the Hon. James Whitcomb was elected to the United States Senate. This session was somewhat interesting on several accounts—among others on the account of the introduction of a set of joint resolutions on the subject of the Wilmot Proviso being applied to our newly acquired territory from Mexico—introduced by Mr. Julian, of Wayne. At this session the school law underwent considerable change, to which he contributed what ability or influence he had. In 1850 he was elected Justice of the Peace, and served out his constitutional term—always giving his counsel and influence in favor of an amicable adjustment between litigating parties. In 1858 he was nominated by the Democratic party as a candidate for the State Senate. The question of the policy of Administration with regard to Kansas, known as Lecompton and anti-Lecompton—was sprung upon him during this canvass, and the Hon. John T. Cooley was pitted against him, as an anti-Lecompton independent Douglas Democrat, Mr. L. taking the English Compromise as a finality of that controversy. Mr. Cooley was beaten in the race about 670 votes. In the winters of 1858-9, an attempt was made by some of the citizens of Indianapolis to revive the Indiana Historical Society—which had become nearly extinct. Among various schemes proposed to resuscitate this as-

sociation was one asking a small appropriation from the State Legislature. This, owing to the financial embarrassment of the State, was looked upon and advocated by some as a hopeless effort. Amid this doubt and distrust, Mr. L. came boldly forward and appealed to the pride of Indiana, and charged some of them with old foggyism—and closed his remarks by moving that a committee of three be appointed to memorialize the Legislature, asking them for a small sum to aid the Society in so laudable an undertaking. This resulted in an appropriation of five hundred dollars, which was laid out in purchasing documents, papers, manuscripts, &c., calculated to throw light on the early history of Indiana; and most surely, persons visiting the room at this time, in the Bank building in Indianapolis, will feel abundantly compensated for the very small pittance they have contributed to collect and to perpetuate incidents of the early history of Indiana. Mr. L. has long been one of the Vice Presidents of that association, which position he still (Feb. 8, 1861) holds. In politics he has always identified himself with the Democratic party—voting first in his life for Jackson in 1828, and for every successive Democratic candidate for the Presidency down to 1860. His father's family being large, and the opportunities of education very limited, he shared but little of its advantages, but we mention it as a matter of encouragement to young men thrown upon the world with a limited education—that he, after settling in life was often known to labor during the day two miles from home—come home, “do up his chores,” and then go two miles to a night school. By this means he acquired a tolerable knowledge of Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar. This, with an inordinate thirst for reading, and a good stock of books in his library, has enabled him to store up a fund of general knowledge, which he seems rightly to apply and properly appreciate. In the Senate chamber he stands pre-eminent as a ready and able debater and an efficient, working member. He is unassuming in his manners, and observes a degree of affability and courtesy in his intercourse with his fellow members, that proclaims him a gentleman both by nature and inclination.

**BENJAMIN L. ROBINSON,****SENATOR FROM THE COUNTIES OF OHIO AND SWITZERLAND.**

Mr. ROBINSON is the son of Jonathan Robinson, and was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, July 33d, 1817. When about two years of age his father removed to Switzerland county, Indiana, and settled on a farm in what is now Posey township. Benjamin L. remained on this farm with his father, engaged in the various labors of farm life until 21 years of age. His education was obtained at common schools, the advantages of which were then limited. At 23 years of age he was married to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of William Campbell, of that county, and a member of the Indiana Constitutional Convention in 1850. In agricultural pursuits, in connection with an occasional trading trip on the Ohio river, and thence down the Mississippi to New Orleans, he engaged, until within about four years, when he turned his attention to milling, (flouring and lumber) in which he still continues. Politically, Mr. Robinson was a Democrat until the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line in 1854, when he abandoned that organization, and became a member of the Republican party, and has since that time been a zealous and active, though not an aspiring member. In 1858 he was put in nomination for State Senator by the Republicans of his District, in opposition to David Henry, a farmer of Pleasant township, Switzerland county, a gentleman and Democrat of prominence and influence, over whom he was elected by a majority of 34. It is due Mr. Robinson to state here that the party which nominated him was not strictly Republican—but composed of Democrats, Republicans and Americans, who, having become disgusted with misrule and corruption, unanimously supported him, and when there was a Democratic majority of over 200 in the District, Mr. R. was elected by 34 majority; an evidence of the confidence reposed in his honesty and integrity by his friends and neighbors. What eulogy more eloquent—what fact could speak more plainly the moral and political worth of the man, than that he was selected by members of all the political parties in his county, as the one most fit to clothe in the honored mantle of a Senator? Nobly has he sustained himself in that position, and never will his constituents regret having

conferred upon him a seat among the law-makers of Indiana.—Serving in the special and regular sessions of 1858–9, he is now in the last session of the term for which he was elected. As a Senator and public servant, he has met the expectations of his friends, and by his courtesy and affability of manner, has added many warm political and personal admirers to his large circle of acquaintance. Post office address—Florence, Switzerland county, Ind.

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### JONATHAN S. HARVEY,

#### TREASURER OF STATE.

Mr. HARVEY was born in Wayne county, Indiana, January 16th, 1817, and is now 44 years of age. His father, Robert Harvey, was a farmer, in which occupation Jonathan S. was engaged until his 19th year. At that age he was married to Miss Martha E., daughter of Jonathan Line, Esq., of Wayne county, in May, 1836, and removed to Laporte county, Indiana, at which place he turned his attention to the study of law, to aid him in which, he engaged in teaching school. In 1837 he was admitted to practice, and removed to Plymouth, Marshall county, Ind., and opened an office for the practice of his profession. Here he met with success, considering the small amount of litigation then had in that part of the State. He remained at Plymouth until August, 1843, when he removed to Danville, Hendricks county, and continued in the practice of law with a success that more than met his anticipations. In the years 1845–6–7 he was successively elected to the House of Representatives of Indiana, on the old Whig ticket; and in 1848 he was elected to the Senate from the same county, which position he held for three years, for which length of time Senators were chosen under the old Constitution. In the year 1852, he removed to Indianapolis, and entered upon the practice of the law, remaining in this city until 1858, at which time he was elected President of the Branch at Jeffersonville, of the Bank of the State of Indiana, and removed to that city. On the 22d of February, 1860, at the Republican State Convention, held at Indianapolis, he was put in nomination for



State Treasurer, and elected, in opposition to Nathaniel F. Cunningham, Esq., one of the most popular Democrats in the State. Being raised a Whig, Mr. Harvey acted with that party as long as it had an existence, and on the organization of the Republican party, attached himself to that organization, and became a zealous and working member. He was a delegate from the Indianapolis Congressional District to the Philadelphia National Convention in 1856, at which Col. John C. Fremont was nominated for the Presidency. Returning home, he entered into the campaign with vigor; and at the session of the General Assembly in 1857, was elected Principal Secretary of the Senate. On the stump he is recognized as a good orator, and a close and logical reasoner. As a lawyer, he is well read, and has but few superiors in point of talent in the State, and as a citizen, he has ever enjoyed the confidence, respect and esteem of his fellow citizens wherever he has resided. Politically he is honest and candid in his views and is actuated by a love of principle above all other considerations. When a Representative in the State Legislature, he always stood high, and was ever watchful of the interests of his constituents; and as Treasurer of State, his course is marked with the same degree of honest consistency and integrity that has rendered him so popular with the people of Indiana. His education was principally obtained by his own exertions, but his industry, perseverance and ambition have made him a scholar of no mean attainments, and placed him in the highway to honor and distinction. Mr. Harvey's entire record as a public man is one that does him honor both as a citizen and statesman. He does not belong to that class who have obtained place and distinction through the influence of family or wealth, rather than merit. His fitness and qualifications for public position, blending with an untarnished reputation, have recommended him to the people of Indiana as a gentleman to whom they could entrust with entire safety the interests of the State in the honorable and responsible position he now occupies.

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**ALLEN HAMILTON,**

SENATOR FROM ALLEN COUNTY.

Mr. HAMILTON was born in the year 1798, in the county of Tyrone, Ireland. His ancestors emigrated from Scotland, and their descendent unites in his disposition and character of some of the most striking qualities of both nations—the warm-heartedness of the Irish, with the energy, perseverance and frugality of the Scotch. His father, Andrew Hamilton, was an Irish attorney of respectable standing, and held for some time the honorable and lucrative position of Deputy Clerk for the crown. This position he resigned, and shortly after was prostrated by a severe sickness, which impaired not only his physical, but, to the same degree, his intellectual energies. In consequence of this it soon became apparent that young Hamilton, if he succeeded in the world, must do it by his own efforts. His mother was an excellent woman, of great strength of character, and on finding that the circumstances of her husband would not afford his son proper opportunities for an education, she secured him a home with her aunt, Mrs. Montgomery, in Donegal county. With this lady he remained two years and attended an academy, enjoying cultivated and refined society. At the end of this time he returned home, and for four years devoted himself to the interests of his father. At the age of eighteen he received a glowing account of America from a gentleman who had just returned from a tour through the United States. From this gentleman he obtained a copy of Jefferson's Notes, which he read with avidity; and from this time the United States became to him a land of promise. In one year, by his own exertions and the aid of some friends, he raised money enough to pay his passage and support him for a few weeks after his arrival. He landed at Quebec in July, 1817, and delivered his letters of introduction (with which he had been provided by his aunt, Mrs. Montgomery,) to a Mr. Irwin, of the Police Department, by whose kindness he became acquainted with some families of distinction, through whose influence he obtained the promise of employment as clerk in an extensive shipping house. An attack of ship fever prevented him from accepting this situation. His illness continued three weeks. On his recovery his physicians assured him that the rigors of a Canadian

winter would be more than he would be able to endure, and he accordingly started on a journey to the United States. When he reached Montreal he had a relapse, and on his recovery, discovered that he had but little more money than would pay the expenses of his sickness. He disposed of most of his clothing, and with a few dollars in his pocket, started for the South. He walked to St. John's, and passed over to Vermont in an Indian canoe. Continuing his journey, he proceeded on foot, through Albany and New York, to Philadelphia, the climate of which he supposed would be more favorable to him than that of any city further north. This journey must have been as disheartening to the unfortunate emigrant as can be easily imagined. He had no acquaintance in the United States. His constitution, which had been excellent before he left Ireland, had given way under the attacks of fever at Quebec and Montreal. His natural enthusiasm had yielded to the stern realities of his trials and his sufferings; yet day after day, he pursued his toilsome journey, sustained by a firmness of purpose that would not yield to discouragements, and by the hope that fortune would yet smile upon him, and open the way for him not only to better his own condition but to secure a home and a competency for his parents. Having reached Philadelphia, and taken the cheapest respectable lodgings he could find, he started out in quest of employment. All his efforts were, for a time, unavailing. Penniless and almost disheartened—refused employment as a common porter on account of his delicate appearance—he wandered through the streets until his eye was arrested by an advertisement for laborers on the door of an iron store. He immediately entered the store, and presented himself before the proprietor, and asked for work. Fortunately for Hamilton, the gentleman he addressed was a kind-hearted Quaker, who was at once interested in the delicate appearance and earnest but respectful manner of the young Irishman. He drew from him his history, and promised him assistance. Nor was the promise forgotten. In a day or two a clerkship, with a salary of one hundred dollars a year and board, was obtained for the young adventurer, and from that time his lucky star was in the ascendant. He remained with his employer, at an increased salary after the first year, until the spring of 1820, when he determined to visit a cousin, General James Dill, who, he understood, resided at

Lawrenceburgh, Indiana. He arrived at Lawrenceburgh in July; found his cousin, clerk of the court for Dearborn county, and entered his office with a view of preparing himself for the bar, agreeing to write six hours a day for his board and the use of his cousin's library. While at Lawrenceburgh, he was introduced to some of the first men of the State, and became intimate at the house of Hon. Jesse L. Holman, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and afterwards Judge of the United States Court for the District of Indiana; one of whose daughters, Miss Emiline J., a young lady of rare virtue and accomplishments, he afterwards married. In the year 1823, Captain Samuel C. Vance, who had been an officer under the gallant but unfortunate Gen. St. Clair, was appointed Register of the Land Office, at Fort Wayne, in the heart of an unbroken wilderness. At his instance Hamilton was induced to visit this frontier post. The situation of Fort Wayne, at the junction of two beautiful rivers, the St. Mary's and St. Joseph's, at the head of the great Wabash valley, pleased and interested him. He perceived also its great local advantages, and, shortly after his arrival, he determined to make it his place of permanent residence. As soon as this resolution was formed, he entered the office of Captain Vance as deputy register, and pursued for some time his legal studies, with a view of being admitted to the bar as soon as the naturalization laws of the country would permit. It shortly, however, became obvious to him that the practice of the law, in so new a country as the one in which he had located, would not be profitable enough to enable him to carry into effect his long-cherished plan of removing his parents to the United States, and he determined to turn his attention to merchandising, the only business that seemed to promise safety in investment, and speedy and profitable returns. His good character enabled him to purchase a small stock of goods on credit, and the year after his arrival at Ft. Wayne he commenced a small trade, chiefly with the Indians. His success altogether exceeded his expectations, and in the course of a year or two he found himself with capital and credit enough to carry on an extensive and profitable business. It was the good fortune of Mr. Hamilton to be connected, in his mercantile and real estate operations, with Cyrus Taber, Esq., now and for many years past a resident of Logansport, one of the most enterprising and indefatigable men

of the State. The connection was formed soon after Mr. Hamilton settled at Fort Wayne, and continued for many years. The firm of Hamilton & Taber became widely known, and none in the State has ever enjoyed a higher or more merited credit. Mr. Hamilton was also fortunate in securing at an early day the confidence of John B. Richardville, for many years the principal chief of the Miami Indians. This chief was one of the most remarkable men which his nation, prolific as it has been of marked characters, ever produced. Clear-headed, cautious, prudent, non-committal, always adroitly obtaining the opinions of others before he made known his own, no advantage could be obtained over him in his negotiations with the government, and no trader could obtain the good will of the nation contrary to his wishes. For some time after Hamilton settled in Fort Wayne, the chief marked his course with his usual caution and discrimination, and, being pleased with the manly character, steady habits, and honorable bearing of the young stranger, he solicited his friendship, and gradually gave him his confidence. For many years before his death he took no important step in relation to his own affairs or those of the nation without consulting his friend. The friendship of the chief secured for Hamilton, to a large degree, the confidence of the nation; and while this confidence resulted in solid advantages to him, it was never abused. After the death of Richardville, and before the nation was removed to their present home, west of the Mississippi, he continued to be the steadfast friend of the tribe, and exerted in their counsels a greater influence than was probably ever possessed by any one who was not of their blood. In 1829, the year after his marriage, Mr. Hamilton sent to Ireland, for his next younger brother; and in 1831, he prepared to carry into execution his long-cherished determination of removing his parents and other brothers and sister to the United States. Before this could be effected, however, his mother died, and he was thus denied the happiness of welcoming her to the home he had labored so hard to secure for her in his adopted country. The rest of the family accepted his invitation, and he had, soon after, the satisfaction of greeting them under his own roof, and making suitable provision for their comfort and happiness in their new home. Nor is it a business man, and in pecuniary matters alone, that Mr. Hamilton has been successful;—he has received a lib-

share of public honors. In 1824, he was appointed sheriff to organize the county of Allen, which office he subsequently held two years, by election of the people. In 1830, he was elected county clerk, which office he held for seven years. In 1834, he was elected to be secretary of the commissioners appointed to negotiate a treaty with the Miamies. In 1838, the same office was again tendered to him and accepted. In the spring of 1840, under the administration of Mr. Van Buren, the government being desirous of extinguishing the title of the Miamies to their lands in Indiana, and inducing them to remove to the West, appointed Mr. Hamilton, though a political opponent of the administration, one of the commissioners to treat with them upon these important matters. A treaty was effected in accordance with the wishes of the government, by which the Indians sold their remaining lands in Indiana, and agreed to remove to the home that had been secured to them west of the Mississippi, within a period of five years. These three last and important treaties could not, it is probable, have been effected without the co-operation of Mr. Hamilton.—Such was the confidence reposed in him by the chief and his council, that no treaty could have been made contrary to his wishes and advice. He advised the Indians to sell their lands in Indiana and remove, because he had been long satisfied that their preservation, as a race, depended upon their being withdrawn from the corrupting influences that surrounded them where they were. In 1841, Mr. Hamilton was appointed, under the administration of Gen. Harrison, agent of the Miamies, which office he held until the election of Mr. Polk, when he resigned. During this period he disbursed between \$300,000 and \$400,000, and discharged the responsible duties of the agency, to the satisfaction of the government and the Indians. As agent, although not clothed with any judicial power, it became necessary for him to decide upon the merits of claims which were presented against the tribe for payment on the receipt of their regular annuities.—His conduct, therefore, was watched with the utmost keenness and jealousy, and it is the highest compliment to Mr. Hamilton, that during his guardianship of the Miamies, no charge was ever brought against him implicating his honor or integrity. The Indians confided in him as a friend and protector, while the traders were forced to respect an integrity that could not be seduced,

even while it stood in the way of their interests. In 1850, Mr. Hamilton was elected delegate for the county of Allen, to the convention for the revision of the constitution of Indiana. The county was largely Democratic, and his competitor, a Democrat of large acquaintance and skillful address. The election of Mr. Hamilton, under such circumstances, by a handsome majority, is evidence of the estimation in which he was held by his fellow-citizens. In the convention, he was appointed chairman of the committee on currency and banking, being among the most interesting and exciting subjects that demanded the consideration and action of that body. Being himself favorable to a continuance of the present state bank system, but at the same time, not opposed to a well-regulated system of free banking, that should give entire security to the bill-holder, he necessarily came in conflict not only with those who were opposed to all banks, but also with those who were so wedded to a particular theory, as to be unable to see merit in any other. The result of the deliberations of the convention upon these subjects was the adoption of a provision authorizing the establishment of free banks, in imitation of the New York system, and also of one granting to the legislature the power of incorporating a state bank and branches. The authority was therefore left to the people to adopt either system, or both, as the wants and experience of the future should direct. The adoption of these compromise provisions was as much owing to the course and influence of Mr. Hamilton as that of any other member of the convention. Under the new constitution a free banking law has already been enacted. The wisdom of the convention, in the disposition it made of this subject, is generally acknowledged. The aim of Mr. Hamilton in the convention was to be useful, and although he was not classed among the eloquent men of that body, there were few who brought to bear upon the subjects that came up for consideration clearer views or safer judgment. He believed that the organic law of a state, while conservative in its character, should throw no obstacle in the way of progress in the right direction. While he opposed the radicalism that would entirely disregard the experience of the past, he would not hesitate to adopt a principle which appeared to his mind practicable, and in accordance with the spirit of the age, merely because it had not received the sanction of previous law.

makers. His views, and those of kindred minds, prevailed in the convention, and the new constitution of Indiana, while it violates no law and fully protects the person and property of the citizen, presents no barrier to the most searching and comprehensive reforms. Mr. Hamilton is in the enjoyment of an ample fortune. The little trading post, Fort Wayne, has become one of the most interesting and important towns in the state, and the wilderness which a few years since surrounded it has become the home of a large and enterprising population. His mercantile operations were entirely successful, and his investments in real estate have more than realized his anticipations. His present position is an agreeable contrast with his prospects when he wandered through the streets of Philadelphia, seeking employment as a common laborer. For some years he has been engaged in no regular business. He holds, and has held since its organization, when other offices and engagements did not present, the presidency of the Branch Bank at Fort Wayne. The duties of this position have not occupied much of his time, and he has enjoyed for many years the "*otium cum dignitate*," which is the legitimate result of honest enterprise and successful labors. Mr. H. was a Whig until nearly all the members of that party assumed the principles of the American organization, then he espoused the cause of Democracy. In politics he is conservative, avoiding all extremes, going with his party when in his judgment he thinks it right, and condemning his political friends when he thinks they are wrong. In 1858 he was elected from his county to the Senate, consequently, this is his third session. After an eventful and useful career, now, in the winter of life, his time is principally occupied in attending to his private affairs. He views with feelings of deep interest the difficulties of our beloved country. No sacrifice consistent with honor, that he would not willingly submit to, if thereby harmony could be restored between the different members of our Confederacy, and bring the country once more to its usual prosperity and happiness. Post office address—Fort Wayne, Indiana.



**CORNELIUS O'BRIEN,**

SENATOR FROM DEARBORN COUNTY.

Mr. O'BRIEN is a native of Ireland, and emigrated to the United States in 1835, and in 1836 settled in Dearborn county, where he has ever since resided. Mr. O'B., from an early age, has been entirely dependent upon his own exertions, and is, in the fullest sense, the architect of his own fortune. Without friends or influence, and almost entirely destitute of means, he has worked his way up to honor and distinction. For a number of years after his location at Lawrenceburg he filled the position of Deputy in the Clerk's and Treasurer's offices in that county. In 1847 he was unanimously nominated by the Democratic party for County Treasurer, and was elected by a large majority. Filling this office for three years, in 1850, before his term as Treasurer had expired, he was nominated and elected to fill a vacancy which occurred in the Clerk's office. In 1852 he was re-nominated and re-elected to the same office. In all the positions which Mr. O'B. has filled—either as deputy or principal—he has made a faithful and competent officer—discharging every duty to the fullest satisfaction of all interested. In 1856 he was chosen by the Democracy of his Congressional District, (the Fourth) as a Delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati. Returning again to his home and his duties, he was, in 1858, put in nomination for State Senator for Dearborn county, and elected by a majority that spoke the confidence reposed in him by the citizens of his county. Serving in the special in regular sessions of 1858-59 with honor to himself and credit to his constituency, he is now in the Senate the last session of the term for which he was elected.

At the Democratic State Convention in January, 1860, he received the nomination for Clerk of the Supreme Court, which nomination was accepted by the party throughout the State with the most unqualified approval. His qualifications for the efficient discharge of the duties of this office were well known, and his election was only defeated by the same causes that resulted in the defeat of the Democracy throughout the State, and not from personal considerations. As a Senator, Mr. O'Brien has been governed by the same consistent, straightforward, honest traits that have been his leading characteristics through life, and made

him so universally popular as a private citizen and public servant. During his services as County Treasurer and Clerk, he fitted himself for the practice of the law, and but few attorneys in the State enjoy a finer reputation as a lawyer. Commencing life unaided and without friends, he has become an eminently practical man, and as such, in whatever position in public life he is placed, he is enabled to bring his mind to bear upon all the points involved; and this trait alone fits him for a leader rather than a follower. Yet his habits and inclinations are such that he is disposed to listen rather than counsel, but when the time for action arrives, he is always prepared to act in the right, as his votes and speeches upon all questions involving the public interest so amply testify. Post office address—Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county, Indiana.

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### W. C. TARKINGTON.

SENATOR FROM THE COUNTIES OF MONROE AND BROWN.

Mr. TARKINGTON was born June 2d, 1816, in the Indiana Territory, in what is now Knox county. His father permanently settled in Monroe county, Indiana, when Mr. T., jr., was very young, and there our Senator still resides. The early years of his life were spent on a farm, in the labors of which he became experimentally conversant. When sixteen years of age he commenced clerking in a store, and remained in the employment of the same merchant six years—a fact eloquently proclaiming his faithfulness and honesty, and showing that the interests of his employer was his first care. Under the new revenue law of 1841, creating the office of County Auditor, he became a candidate for that office in Monroe county, and was elected over three competitors by 1,068 more votes than they all received. He was repeatedly re-elected, and held that office until he became a candidate for the State Senate in the district composed of Monroe and Brown, in 1854. He was elected over a young lawyer, Jesse S. Cox, by 1,111 majority. During his first term in the Senate it became evident that he possessed legislative abilities of a high order, and his entire record was unreservedly indorsed by his con-

stituents. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1858. In 1856 he was elected Cashier of the Bloomington Bank, and held that position until the Bank suspended in consequence of the depreciation of Missouri bonds in December, 1860. He is a Democrat confirmed in the faith—not dictatorial in party affairs, but rather cautious, and not hasty in adopting his policy on any given subject which involves any considerable degree of interest. He is not a partisan in the general acceptance of that term; but when he becomes convinced of the correctness of the principles of a public measure, he advocates them with an ability that is acknowledged by all who know him. He is one of the most efficient members of the present Senate, and is so acknowledged by his peers in that body. He is a parliamentarian of the first order, thoroughly understanding the mazy labyrinths of legislation; and when he once undertakes the advocacy of a bill, he follows it through the windings and turnings from Senate to Committee, and from Committee to Senate, with an industry that never lags until he sees it upon the Statute books of the State—a law. In all the positions he has filled, from farm boy up to a place in the Senate of the great State of Indiana, he has enjoyed the confidence of all with whom he was connected; and that confidence has been well merited—for no man ever discharged official duty more promptly, honorably and efficiently. As a citizen his character is unblemished by a single dishonorable act and his conduct towards others is of that genial and pleasing nature so well calculated to secure many friends, and so essential an element in making up the popularity of a public man. To friends he is as true and unvariable as the needle to the pole, (a virtue which is not universal) and though of a forgiving disposition, never fails to fully vindicate himself against the assaults of an enemy—whether offered in words or actions.

**AQUILA JONES,**

LATE TREASURER OF STATE.

Mr. JONES was born in Stokes county, North Carolina, July 8th, 1811, and emigrated with his father, Benjamin Jones, to Columbus, Bartholomew county, Indiana, in 1831, and soon thereafter entered the store of his brother, Elisha P., at Columbus, as a clerk, where he remained until 1838. In that year his brother died, and he purchased the stock of goods then on hand and continued the business until 1855. On the decease of his brother in 1838, for whom he was clerking, and who was Postmaster at the time of his death, he was appointed to fill the vacancy, in which capacity he served the people of Columbus and vicinity until removed by John Tyler, in 1841, who appointed William Mounts, whom he subsequently removed and reinstated Mr. Jones, who filled the office until 1849, and then was removed by the administration of President Taylor. In 1842 Mr. Jones was elected to the Legislature of Indiana and served during the winters of 1842-3. During this time he continued in business at Columbus. In 1854 he was appointed Agent for the Indians of Washington Territory by Mr. Pierce, the then President, which place he declined. Later in the same year he was appointed to a like position in New Mexico, which appointment he also declined. In 1856 he was nominated by the Democratic State Convention, on the 8th of January, for Treasurer of State, and elected by a majority of nearly 7,000. In 1858 he was re-nominated for the same office, but declined. At the session of 1858, his office of Treasurer of State having expired, he was nominated by a legislative caucus for Agent of State, which he also declined. On retiring from the office of Treasurer of State he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Indianapolis. He was succeeded in that office by Nathaniel F. Cunningham. Mr. Jones has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Sarah Ann, daughter of Evan Arnold, of Columbus, Indiana, whom he married August 4th, 1836, and with whom he lived but one year and eight months, when she was removed by death. On the 4th of March, 1840, he was married to Miss Harriet, daughter of Hon. John W. Cox, of Martinsville, Morgan county, Indiana. Mr. Jones, in declining these positions of honor and profit, tendered him by the people of Indiana and the Presi-

dent of the United States, furnishes a rare instance of what was promised upon the advent of Know-Nothingism in 1854—of the ‘office hunting the man, and not the man hunting the office.’ The instance is rare, because very few gentlemen at this day are afflicted with declination of public places, particularly when they are proffered by the General Government. Indian Agencies, positions which afford a full range to the speculation and cupidity of man, are boons which few persons under like circumstances would forego. In the positions which Mr. Jones has filled he was distinguished as a careful, prompt and vigilant officer, performing all the duties thereof at the right time and in a proper manner. Few public men in the State possess a greater degree of popularity, and none a greater share of the confidence of the people. In Bartholomew county, his former place of residence, he is personally known to nearly every citizen, and while he made that part of the State his home there was no place that the Democratic party could confer that was not within his reach, the people well knowing his eminent fitness for public life; but not being afflicted with a craving for the honors and emoluments of office, it was seldom he entered the canvass as a candidate. He has never professed any other political faith than Democracy, and no man belonging to that organization is a firmer supporter of its principles. In the canvass of 1860 he advocated the claims of Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency. He is a brother of Smith Jones, Senator from Bartholomew county in the present Legislature. Post office address—Indianapolis, Indiana.

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### CYRUS M. ALLEN,

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ALLEN was born in Clark county, Ky., April 22d, 1817.—He remained in that State till the year 1841, and then emigrated to Indiana, locating at Petersburg, in Pike county. Here he remained until March, 1844, engaged in the practice of his profession, (the law.) In that year he removed to Vincennes, where he still resides, enjoying a large practice. Studied law in Kentucky, and graduated at the Transylvania Law School, at Lexington, in 1840. Was married in October, 1838, to Miss Mary Lander,

daughter of Captain Richard Lander, of Clark county, Ky. His wife died in March, 1848. In May, 1856, he married Miss Sallie Lander, a sister of his former wife. In 1848-9, he was a member of the Indiana Legislature, elected on the Whig ticket, in opposition to John B. Irving, Esq., an independent Whig candidate. On the adjournment of the Legislature, he returned to his practice, to which he devoted all his time, until 1860, when he was nominated by the Republicans, and elected over Israel J. Beck. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, in 1860, and was on the Electoral ticket for the First District. He was elected Speaker, in opposition to Hon. H. Hefren. His father, Thomas Allen, was a farmer, and during his youth, our Speaker was thoroughly instructed in all the mysteries of that occupation. Though a man of superior talent, and wielding much political influence, he carries his points as much by his pleasing address and affability, as by the powers of mind. In his profession he is known as a well read and successful lawyer, preparing his cases with much care, and vindicating the interests of his clients with a degree of eloquence and force that seldom fails to crown his legal efforts with success. As Speaker of the House he appears to be in his most congenial element, and presides over that body with a grace and dignity peculiarly his own. A good parliamentarian, he is never at a loss how to act, and gives as little cause for offense to the members as any gentleman who has preceded him in that honorable position. His ready and easy manner of deciding points of order, together with his genial good nature, has rendered him extremely popular as a presiding officer, and gained him the friendship of every member of the House. Post office address—Vincennes, Indiana.

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### NOAH ANDERSON,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM ELKHART COUNTY.

Mr. ANDERSON was born in the State of Delaware, September 21st, 1810, and in 1812 his parents emigrated to Warren county, Ohio. Here they remained sixteen years, engaged in farming. At this time, and when Mr. Anderson, jr., was eighteen years of

age, his parents removed to Montgomery county, Ohio, where he remained until he was 24 years of age. He then settled in Elkhart county, Indiana. When a boy, in addition to the labor he performed on the farm with his father, he served a regular apprenticeship to, and learned the trade of a carpenter. When 21 years of age he married Miss Mary Ann Hay, of Montgomery county, Ohio. After marriage, in selecting a home in Elkhart county, he settled in Waterford, and followed his trade industriously for twenty years. At the end of this long period of unremitting toil, he removed to Harrison township, settled on a farm and engaged in tilling the soil, which pursuit he still follows. His education, or rather the germ from which his education resulted, was what he learned in a country school house, where noise and confusion were more prevalent than knowledge, and the cracks in the walls more apparent than discipline. In after years, by close reading and study of the higher branches of an English education, he made himself a good scholar, and stored his mind with a fund of useful information that proclaims him in any society a man of refinement and intelligence. This is his first term in any legislative body. He has served in several county and township offices to the entire satisfaction of his constituents and with honor to himself. At home he is extremely popular as a public man, and esteemed in an unusual degree as a citizen. He is a Republican in politics—devotedly attached to those principles, and works for their success with an industry that makes evident his political rectitude. Previous to the organization of the Republican party he was an active member of the Whig party. In June, 1860, Mr. Anderson was put in nomination by a convention of Republicans for the office of Representative, to which office he was elected by a majority of 359 votes. His competitor was Albert Heath, a prominent and influential Democrat, and at one time connected with the *Goshen Democrat* as editor. Mr. A. fully meets the expectations of his friends as a Representative; and by industry in dispatching the business of the House, and by his gentlemanly deportment in that body, has won the respect and confidence of its members. Post office address—Goshen, Elkhart county, Indiana.

**GEORGE YANTIS ATKISON,****JOINT REPRESENTATIVE FROM HANCOCK AND SHELBY COUNTIES.**

Mr. ATKISON was born in Garrard county, Kentucky, January 20th, 1817. When he was quite young, his parents emigrated to Switzerland county, Ind. In 1822 they moved to Decatur county, Indiana, and in 1823 they returned to Kentucky, and settled in Madison county; and in 1825 returned to Decatur county, Indiana. In 1834 they moved to Hancock county, Indiana, where Mr. Geo. Y. Atkison now resides. His educational advantages were such only as were afforded by the common schools of our State in the time of his boyhood. His time up to 1856 was exclusively devoted to farming and stock raising and trading in the same. In the fall of 1856 he commenced the practice of the law in connection with farming, in which he still continues. Politically he is a Douglas Democrat. In 1848 he was chosen a Justice of the Peace for his township, in which capacity he served four years. In the fall of 1856 he was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of James Rutherford, Esq. On the 6th of June, 1860, he was put in nomination for Joint Representative for the counties of Hancock and Shelby, and was elected by a majority of 336 over George Walker, an influential and prominent Republican of Hancock county. He was married November 15th, 1838 to Miss Naomi, daughter of Josiah Vanmeter, of Hancock county. With this lady he lived until September, 1859, when, by mutual agreement, they separated, and he obtained a bill of divorce at the Circuit Court of his county, February term, 1860. In youth Mr. A. well improved all his leisure hours in reading and study, and in this way succeeded in compensating himself, in a great measure, for the meagre facilities afforded him at school; and now, if he does not possess a classical education, his mind is well stored with practical and general information, that fully qualifies him for an intelligent and efficient discharge of the duties devolving upon him as Representative. As a lawyer his attainments are respectable, and though not making much pretension in the line of his profession, his legal learning is thorough, and proclaims him a close student of the elementary authorities. As a citizen he stands well at home, enjoying the confidence of his neighbors, the esteem of his con-



stituents, and the respect of his political opponents. He is a member of the Committee on Claims, and also of that on Temperance, for the Forty-first General Assembly. Post office address—Greenfield, Hancock county, Indiana.

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### LUCIUS BINGHAM,

#### REPRESENTATIVE FROM JENNINGS COUNTY.

Mr. BINGHAM, son of Erastus and Lydia Bingham, was born in Windham, Connecticut, July 7th, 1825. He came to Ohio in 1832, and removed from that State to Newport, Kentucky, in 1840. In 1845 he graduated at the Cincinnati College, and delivered the Valedictory Address. The same year he came to Indiana, read law with Hon. James H. Cravens, and was admitted to the Bar in 1847. In 1848 he located at Vernon, Indiana, commenced the practice of the law, and now has as much business confided to his care as any lawyer in Southern Indiana. This is his first term in the Legislature. In the canvass he had two opponents: John Keller, (Democratic,) and Wallace Wilson, (Republican.) His majority was 675. Mr. Bingham is Chairman of the Committee on Organization of Courts, member of the Judiciary Committee, of the Committee for investigating the frauds alleged to have been committed in the location and contracting for the building of the Northern Prison; of the investigating committee to examine into the sales of the lands of the Wabash and Erie Canal by the Trustees; the last named of which sits during vacation. He is also Chairman of the special Committee on Dueling, (in reference to the Heffren and Moody affair.) Mr. B. is one of the ablest and most successful lawyers in the Third District, and is so acknowledged by the Bar and the people. As a Representative he is energetic in an unusual degree, spends no time in making useless speeches, and applies himself to the business of legislation with an industry exceeded by no member of the House. His agreeable manners and gentlemanly deportment render him a popular man, whether at home, in the courts of justice, or in the legislative halls of the State. As a public speaker he enjoys a fine reputation; in forensic discussion he is precise, forcible, and wastes neither time nor language in presenting and defending his case;

and on the stump, when politics is the theme, he advocates the principles of his party with a truthful eloquence that is irresistible, and the Republican party can boast of but few members who have worked with so much zeal and energy for the advancement of its principles. He never makes an assertion that can be gainsayed, and defends his positions with a masterly ability that is always acknowledged by his audiences. Post office address—Vernon, Jennings county, Indiana.

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### A. M. BLACK,

#### REPRESENTATIVE FROM ORANGE COUNTY.

Mr. BLACK was born in Lawrence county, Indiana, April 28th 1821. He is a Representative now for the first time, but has thus early in his legislative career given ample evidence that his talents eminently qualify him for the proper discharge of the duties of his position. As a careful, diligent guardian of the public interests of the State he has few, if any superiors. He was elected Clerk of the Orange Circuit Court in 1851, and in that capacity acquitted himself so well that he was re-elected to the same office in October, 1855. In the first contest Mr. Joseph Hollowell was his opposing candidate, and in the second Mr. Jonathan Payne. During both terms Mr. B. was noted in his county for the prompt and efficient dispatch of business. In this respect his conduct received the indorsement of every man having business in the courts of Orange county, and what is very rare, the lawyers found no fault with him. In the canvass for legislative honors in 1860, Dr. T. P. Carter was his opponent. By profession he is a banker, and as such, no doubt, understands the mysterious influence of the "almighty dollar." Many persons have learned that much of financial operations without being favored with a glimpse into the interior of a bank vault. In politics he is a sound and conservative Democrat, and never was known to flinch from duty when the interests of his party were in jeopardy. His education is excellent, having graduated with distinction at the Indiana Asbury University. Mr. B. was married to Miss Amanda McPheeters, of Salem, Indiana, September 21st, 1847. Post office address—Paoli, Orange county, Indiana.

**T. G. BOYDSTON,**

REPRESENTATIVE FROM KOSCIUSKO COUNTY.

Mr. BOYDSTON was born in the State of Pennsylvania in 1807. He emigrated with his father to the State of Ohio in 1810, and settled in Wayne county. For thirty-two years he lived in the vicinity of Wooster, Ohio. In 1842 he settled in Kosciusko county, Indiana, and in 1850 he was severely attacked with the gold fever, and crossing the Plains to California, toiled incessantly for three and a half years in search of a competency for old age. Since his return from the mines he has lived at the old home stead, in Tippecanoe township, Kosciusko county. In the canvass of 1860 Mr. B. labored unceasingly for the success of the Republican ticket. His competitor was Edward Thomas Miller, over whom he was elected by 675 majority. Mr. Boydston, although not a professional politician, is an active, working member of his party, and shrinks from no labor, however arduous, when the interests of Republicanism are at stake. As a legislator he is industrious, honest, and prudent, and highly conservative in all his views on State policy. He is unassuming in his manners, and courteous to all with whom he is brought in contact. He is an ardent admirer of the Union and Constitution as they are, but would make any reasonable concessions for the sake of restoring peace and harmony to the country.

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**DAVID C. BRANHAM,**

REPRESENTATIVE FROM JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Mr. BRANHAM was born in Jefferson county, Indiana, August 12th, 1812. His father, Lynsed Branham, was a farmer, who had located on the farm on which David C. now resides in the year 1810, while Indiana was yet a Territory, and six years previous to her admission as a State. He was brought up on a farm, and devoted his summers to following the plow and clearing land, while his winters were occupied in the labors, pursuits and amusements common to pioneer life. In the days of his boyhood common schools were scarce, and hence his educational advantages

were limited, never having received to exceed four months schooling in his life; but being of studious habits he suffered no opportunity to pass that would tend to the improvement of his mind. Attaining his majority he commenced the business of milling, (flouring and lumber) in which he continued for about seven years, and then turned his attention to the public works of the State as a contractor, in which he continued until the works were suspended. He then returned to his farm, (having always continued his agricultural pursuits in connection with his other business,) and engaged extensively in the lumber trade. In 1854 he was elected as Representative from his county on the People's ticket. In 1855 he was chosen as Superintendent of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, which position he still holds. As a member of the Legislature of the session of '55, he was known as a working member, and so well have his services been appreciated that he has been returned every session since. In the House he exercises the same indomitable energy and industry that have marked his whole life, and carved out for him his present honorable position. Mr. Branham in politics is a Republican, but not blinded by party fanaticism or bigotry. The good of his constituents, county, State and nation, is the sole motive of his action, and every proposition which involves the interest of the taxpayer, he examines in all its details; and if, in his opinion it is calculated to add unnecessarily one dollar to the already burdensome taxation under which the people of the State are struggling, he does not fail to make his objections known. He is an eloquent speaker, a prudent legislator, and a gentleman who, by his affability and genial manners, is calculated to wield great influence in any position of life in which he may be placed. He was married to Miss Cynthia Ann Watson, of Jennings county, in 1833. Post office address Madison, Indiana.

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### M. L. BRETT.

#### REPRESENTATIVE FROM DAVIESS COUNTY.

MR. BRETT was born in Edgefield District, South Carolina, January 5th, 1823, and emigrated, with his parents, to Washington, Daviess county, Indiana, in 1831, where he has since resided.

Mr. B. is a Democrat, but has not interested himself much in political affairs, and possesses but little taste for that uneasy and tempestuous life. He held the office of Auditor of Daviess county from September, 1844, until November, 1859, which office he received on account of his peculiar fitness for the place, and not from any great and continued effort on his part to obtain it. During that long time the various duties of his office were performed in such a manner as received the entire and hearty approval of the people of the county. In 1860 he was elected to the Legislature, and the present session is his first term in the General Assembly. He performs his duties as Representative in a prompt and efficient manner; and with a fidelity to the interests of his constituents and the State that is truly commendable. More of a business man than a politician, his views in regard to legislation are sound and practical, being entirely free from the speculative notions which, when carried out in the shape of laws, have always resulted in injury to the State, and an increased indebtedness. A legislature composed of such men as Mr. Brett would never involve the State in a ruinous system of public improvements. His business is milling and farming, which he carries on with an enterprise and industry that knows no stopping place. He was married at Vincennes, Ind., June 1st, 1858 to Miss Alice Hayes.

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### N. BRUCKER,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM PERRY COUNTY.

Mr. BRUCKER was born in Germany, September 6th, 1828, and emigrated to the United States in 1849. By profession he is a physician, and is celebrated in the part of the State where he practices, for his skill and success in treating the diseases of the country. His medical education is of that thorough and complete character conferred by the institutions of his native country, having graduated at Strasburg. Being an admirer of free institutions and a republican form of government, his emigration to this country was not so much the result of a desire to improve his condition in a pecuniary sense, as to enjoy the blessings of a government that has so many admirers and staunch supporters among his countrymen. He is a member of the Repub-

lican party, and from the time he identified himself with that organization has advocated its principles with a zeal that has received the approbation and indorsement of the Republicans of Perry county, and finally resulted in their honoring him with a seat in the House of Representatives. As a legislator he is discreet, being governed by that caution for which Germans are so distinguished. As a man he is unpretending, assuming to himself no praise or honor that he is not justly entitled to, and the party to which he belongs will never have cause to regret the selection of Mr. Brucker as their Representative. Post office address—Troy, Perry county, Indiana.

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### WILLIAM H. BRYAN,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM TIPPECANOE COUNTY.

Mr. BRYAN was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, May 16th, 1822. His father, John Bryan, died when William H. was but eight years of age, leaving him dependent upon his own exertions to carve out his fortunes. In his 16th year he emigrated to Indiana, and settled in Tippecanoe township, Tippecanoe county. Until his 20th year, his time was principally devoted to farm labor, receiving not more than six months schooling during that time; but by the time he had attained to this age, by his own industry and application he had fitted himself for the duties of a school teacher, in which he engaged for nearly fourteen years. Spending four years of his time after his removal to Indiana in farming, at 20 he commenced teaching, and having in due time, saved some means, he purchased a small tract of land, to which he continued to make additions, as his means would permit, until he now has a good farm, well improved. On the 16th day of April, 1846, he was married to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of James Severson, of Tippecanoe county. March 1st, 1860, he removed from his farm and settled at the Tippecanoe Battle Ground, where he now resides, trading in stock, &c. Politically, Mr. Bryan had been raised a Whig in the Henry Clay school; but upon its disorganization, he became identified with the Republican party, and has since acted and voted with that party. He has

filled various township offices in the township of his residence; and to the satisfaction of his fellow-citizens. In the month of April, 1858, he was a candidate for representative at the nominating election, but was defeated by a very few votes. Giving his firm support to the nominees, he had the pleasure of seeing them elected; and in April, 1860, he was again a candidate, and was nominated, and in October, 1860, was elected by 993 majority. His colleague from that county is Jarvis J. Jones, an attorney. Their opponents were William T. Murdock and George W. Anderson, farmers and Democrats. As a Representative Mr. Bryan was a faithful, consistent and honest public servant. Having from his earliest youth been thrown upon his own resources, he has become a practical thinking and working man. Mr. Bryan has devoted a good part of his leisure hours for several years past to the study of law, and has practiced to some extent. His legal attainments are of no mean order, and reflect credit upon his studious habits. In all his life, Mr. Bryan has never been a delinquent in the commonest case of law—was never a defendant in any case whatever—and what is more, never drank a drop of ardent spirits in his life. Mr. Bryan introduced a bill providing for the enclosure of the Tippecanoe battle ground by an iron fence, which will probably become a law—having passed to a third reading at this writing. Post office address—Battle Ground, Tippecanoe county, Indiana.

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### MARTIN L. BUNDY.

#### REPRESENTATIVE FROM HENRY COUNTY.

Mr. BUNDY was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, on the 11th day of November, 1817, and came to the State of Indiana in the spring of the following year. His early education was such as the country, in its then undeveloped condition, afforded; but having conceived a taste for literature, the means of gratifying it were procured, and few boys of his day were better educated. His education was completed at Miami University, while under the presidency of the late Dr. R. H. Bishop, of whom he was a favorite pupil. On leaving the University, he commenced studying law with the Hon. John T. Elliott, and in 1842, he was

admitted to practice; and shortly afterwards formed a partnership with his late preceptor, which lasted until the latter was elected Circuit Judge in 1844. He was nominated by his political friends of the late Whig party, of which he was an active member until its dissolution, and in August, 1844, elected County Treasurer, and served as such for three years to the satisfaction of the people. He declined a re-election, and from that time devoted himself to his profession, and obtained a lucrative practice. In 1848, he was chosen to represent his Congressional District in the Whig National Convention which met in Philadelphia and nominated Gen. Taylor for the Presidency. Though a devoted friend to Mr. Clay for the nomination, he nevertheless supported the former with great ardor. This year (1848) he was chosen to represent his county, for the first time in the General Assembly.—There are but three members of that session in the present body Speaker Allen, of Knox; Dr. Ford, of Jackson, and Judge Bundy, of Henry. In 1852, he was chosen Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for his District, and again in 1856, for another term of four years, which expired last October, when he was again selected to represent Henry county in the General Assembly. As a Judge he was deservedly popular with both the bar and people, and he has always had their confidence in an eminent degree.—This is doubtless the result of that candor and fairness which have always been his characteristics as a lawyer, citizen and Judge.—In 1856, he was also chosen as a Delegate to represent his District in the Philadelphia Convention, which nominated Col. Fremont for the Presidency, and took an active part to insure his election. As a legislator, Mr. Bundy is no less efficient than in the capacity of attorney or Judge; and has secured the confidence and esteem of the members of the House by the exercise of the same manly qualities that have rendered him so popular with the people of his county and District. He is endowed with superior talents, and will doubtless, in the future, act a conspicuous part in the public affairs of the State. Post office address—Newcastle, Henry county, Indiana.



**JAMES BURGESS,****REPRESENTATIVE FROM HENDRICKS COUNTY.**

Mr. BURGESS, the present Representative from the County of Hendricks, was born in Springfield, Clark county, Ohio, August 1st, 1826. In the year 1832, the family removed from Ohio and settled in Richmond, Wayne county, Indiana. In 1835, they removed from Wayne county to Belville, in Hendricks county, where he continued to reside until 1852. While living in Bellville, Mr. B. apprenticed himself to and learned the tanning business, which he followed industriously for a number of years, but his health failing him, he commenced selling goods in the same village, and continued in that business for four years. In August, 1846, was married to Miss Minerva, the amiable and intelligent daughter of Thomas Iron, Esq. In 1852, Mr. Burgess removed to Danville, the county seat of Hendricks county, and was appointed Deputy Clerk, which place he filled with honor to himself, and to the entire satisfaction of the people until August 26, 1860. In this year he was nominated, almost without opposition, by the Republican Convention for a seat in the Legislature, and was triumphantly elected. This is the first office Mr. Burgess ever held, and the first time he was ever a candidate. In politics he was formerly a Whig, and zealously and faithfully clung to that organization until the formation of the Republican party, since which time no person in Central Indiana has done more to build up and sustain the party or gave it more efficient aid, and no man can point to a better record, politically, than Mr. B. In private life no person is more esteemed and better loved than him; fond of company, he is the center of attraction in every group that is favored with his presence. His popularity is of the positive rather than of the negative kind, and the extent of it may be judged by the majority he received at the late election. In 1856, the average Republican majority was less than 200, while, in 1860, it was over 700, and no man on the ticket helped to bring about the result more than Mr. Burgess. It is too soon to speak of his public life; but it will be sufficient to say that, though young, he has taken a prominent position as a working member of that body. He is Chairman of the committee on Manufactures, and an efficient member of the committee on Penitentiary, Printing,

Military Affairs, the select committee on Apportionment, and on Federal Relations. The following is from a leading paper of the State :

"One of the most active and effective working members of the State Legislature is the young Representative from Hendricks, Hon. James Burgess. From the commencement of the session he has addressed himself, with commendable industry, to the legislation demanded by the interests of his section and the State at large. If the Legislature was composed entirely of such men as Branham, Burgess, Cameron and others we might mention of the same industry and business capacity, a thirty days' session would be amply sufficient for all the legislation required by the State."

Mr. Burgess certainly has a brilliant career before him—commenced in such a glorious manner—should he decide to continue in political life. Always equal to any emergency in which he may be placed; transacting his own business with commendable zeal and industry, it is but fair to infer, that the interests of the public, if confided to him, will be in safe hands. Post office address—Danville, Hendricks county, Indiana.

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### ROBERT A. CAMERON, M. D.,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM PORTER COUNTY.

Dr. CAMERON was born in Brooklyn, New York, February 22d, 1828, and became a citizen of Porter county, Indiana, in 1843. His father, R. A. Cameron was an iron merchant, and died when Robert A., jr., was but seven years of age; and at that early period he commenced life for himself as a "farmer boy," and continued in that honorable occupation until the year 1846. In his eighteenth year he entered the office of J. L. Stockton, M. D., of Valparaiso, as a student of medicine, pursued it with energy and industry, and graduated with honor and distinction at the Indiana Medical College, at La Porte, Ind., in the year 1850. He at once opened an office for the practice of his profession at Valparaiso, his present place of residence, and succeeded in establishing for himself a fine reputation as a physioian, and in securing a good practice, notwithstanding that village and county (Porter) was well supplied with many older physicians who stood well in that vicinity. In the month of March, 1849, he married Miss Jane E. Porter, a very amiable young lady, and daughter of

P. A. Porter, Esq., of that place. During the Mexican war, Dr. Cameron volunteered his services under Captain (now Colonel) Joseph P. Smith, of Lake county, who served during that war, but in consequence of the Regiment being full his company was not called out, and he was not permitted to participate in fighting his country's battles in that struggle. Politically, Dr. Cameron was a Democrat until the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line, and the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854. At the organization of the Republican party, he became one of its most ardent, devoted and working members. In 1857 he purchased the office of the *Observer*, at Valparaiso, and changed the name of the paper to that of the *Republic*, since which time he has been its editor and publisher, and no paper in North-western Indiana has wielded a more potent influence for the good of its party than has the *Republic* with Dr. Cameron as its editor. He is a clear and forcible writer, a deep thinker, with a fine flow of language, and quick perceptive faculties that enable him to draw ready conclusions, and produce arguments that cannot be easily gainsayed. In the month of June, 1860, he was put in nomination by the Republicans of Porter county, as their candidate for Representative, in opposition to Phillip Hall, Esq., one of the most prominent and influential Democrats of the county, over whom he was elected by a majority of 384 votes. As a Representative he is dignified and courteous. In argument he is clear and dispassionate, never attempting a speech unless fully versed in the subject under discussion. He has been educated in the school of self-reliance, and may be justly recognized as a self-made man in the fullest sense of the term. His personal appearance is commanding, and when addressing the House he never fails to elicit the warmest commendations from all who come within the range of his voice, which is full, clear and musical. He is a man of the people, and as such is devoted to their interests, which he watches with a jealous eye and is always one of the first to be heard when the rights of the people are sought to be assailed by special legislation for the benefit of corporate monopolies. This is his first term in any Legislative Assembly, and well did he sustain the confidence reposed in him by his constituency. Of his ability and integrity they had a just appreciation, and his legislative efforts are untarnished by the least infraction of honor or duty. Fortunate are

any people who choose such a man as R. A. Cameron as their Representative in any capacity. Inured to toil from his early boyhood his votes, his speeches and his acts are ever for the right, of the people—in favor of free homes, and above all, for free schools. Post office address—Valparaiso, Indiana.

### T. J. CASON,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM BOONE AND HENDRICKS COUNTIES.

Mr. CASON was born in Union county, Indiana, September 13th, 1828. His father, James Cason, a respectable and thrifty farmer, was born in South Carolina, and emigrated to the State of Ohio, and from that State to Union county, Ind., and from there to Boone county, in 1831, at which time the last named county was an entire wilderness, in which the finest dwellings were diminutive log cabins, and the choicest luxuries of the table—with the exception of wild game—consisted of "corn dodger" and "mast-fed pork." Mr. C., until he was 17 years of age, labored faithfully on his father's farm, assisted in all the hard work attendant upon making a comfortable home in the wilderness. At that age he turned his attention to school teaching and the study of the law. He commenced his professional studies in the office of Messrs. Lane & Wilson, of Crawfordsville, (now Senator Lane) and was admitted to the Bar at the spring term (1850) of the Montgomery Circuit Court, and immediately commenced the practice at Lebanon, Boone County. Mr. C. is a graduate of the common school. That is, he learned there all that was to be learned, and afterwards read with great care and attention a large number of useful books, and further prosecuted his studies until he had mastered all the branches of an English education. Since 1850 he has been actively engaged in the political affairs of the country and in investigating the principles and policy of the different parties, and sifting the very small amount of wisdom from the overwhelming ocean of error contained in party platforms, he has discovered nothing, in his estimation, as well calculated to subserve the interests of the various sections of the country and perpetuate its institutions, as the conservative principles of the Republican party, of which he is an influential and working member. As

editor of the Boone County *Ledger*, in which capacity he acted for a short time, Mr. Cason became known to the readers of that journal as a forcible and clear-sighted political writer. His present position is the first office ever conferred upon him. He made the canvass for joint Representative of the counties of Boone and Hendricks, against the Rev. Edmun Herod, and was elected by 897 majority, Mr. C. is a fine lawyer, a prudent and industrious Representative, an enterprising citizen, and a man who is esteemed by his neighbors on account of his honorable course of life, his kind and forgiving disposition and goodness of heart.—Post office address—Lebanon, Boone county, Indiana.

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### PHILEMON N. COLLINS,

#### REPRESENTATIVE FROM ADAMS COUNTY.

Mr. COLLINS was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, November 7, 1820. Mr. C.'s early years were spent in Richland county, and at the age of 16 years removed to Franklin county, where he remained until 21 years old. He commenced the profession of teaching at 18 years of age, and followed it until the spring of 1849; teaching, in the meantime, in the States of Ohio, Missouri and Indiana. In 1848 he married in Adams county, Ind., and selected a home in the timber land on the Wabash river and commenced clearing up a farm, where he now resides. In 1849 he was appointed Surveyor of Adams county, and continued to discharge the duties of that office until June, 1858, and then resigned, principally on account of failing health. Since 1850 Mr. Collins has taken a lively interest in politics. His opponent in the late political struggle, which gave Mr. Collins a seat in the House of Representatives, was Mr. Josephus Martin, a farmer by profession. Our readers must not conclude that Mr. Collins devotes his entire energies to politics. He is a practical farmer, and cultivates the soil with his own hands. Such men are generally safe legislators, and work with as much seal for the public welfare as they exercise in the management of their own affairs. Post office address—Lumberlost, Adams county, Indiana.

**JAMES S. COLLINS,**

REPRESENTATIVE FROM HUNTINGTON AND WHITLEY COUNTIES.

Mr. COLLINS was born in Wayne county, Indiana, December 24th, 1819. In politics Mr. C. is a Republican, of decided popularity with his party, and Republicanism has no truer or more zealous champion than him. The place he now occupies in the Lower House was not secured by any seeking or solicitation on his part, but was conferred upon him by a constituency among whom he is deservedly popular, as a mark of their admiration of the man. Although he has not been favored with a collegiate course, a thirst for knowledge, coupled with an unyielding industry and perseverance, enabled him to obtain a very creditable education; sufficiently practical and varied to make him an efficient legislator, and a sound, thorough lawyer. He has a large practice, and few members of the Indiana Bar have met with more uniform success—the result of his close study of the text books and familiarity with the statutes of the State. He devotes himself entirely to the interests of his clients with a zeal at once praiseworthy and entirely professional. Prior to 1860 he took very little part in politics. In that year he was placed in nomination by the Republican party for a seat in the General Assembly, and was elected over Isaiah B. McDonald by 454 majority, receiving 298 majority in Whitley and 156 in Huntington county. This is his first term. Post office address—Columbia City, Indiana.

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**WILLIAM COMBES,**

REPRESENTATIVE FROM OWEN COUNTY.

Mr. COMBES is now and always has been a zealous Democrat. He was born in Nelson county, Kentucky, February 23d, 1798. Mr. Combes makes his advent as a member of the House, this session for the first time; and although he has launched out into the political arena to an extent that secured his election to the Legislature, his tastes are not in that direction, and he is far from being what may be termed a professional politician. In the canvass

which resulted in his election as a member of the House of Representatives, he had Mr. John H. Martin for his opponent. In his views on the slavery question he is conservative, and is an unfaltering friend of the Union. It is a part of his political creed, that the laws should be rigidly enforced, and that the Constitution should protect the rights of all the citizens in all the States and Territories, and throw its fostering care around every species of property recognized by that instrument, in every place where the authority and laws of the United States obtain. Mr. C. is not a graduate; and although possessing a fair education, he owes it to his own unceasing efforts to supply that which circumstances in his early years did not afford him. In the House of Representatives he maintains a high character among his peers as a legislator, and in him the interests of the State have a watchful guardian, and his constituents a faithful servant.

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### ELIAS COOPRIDER,

#### REPRESENTATIVE FROM CLAY COUNTY.

Mr. COOPRIDER was born in Harrison county, Indiana, November 10th, 1810, while Indiana was still a Territory and wilderness. His parents were both natives of Kentucky. In youth Mr. C.'s progress up the Hill of Science was slow, having been favored with only forty days schooling in the rude log cabins, used at that day for school houses. However, there was one advantage in the log edifices of learning in vogue in the days of the Territory—in winter the scholars could not sleep on their benches without danger of freezing; nor in summer without falling out through the openings between the logs, greatly to the danger of their necks. They were always occupied, too, for when the winter quarter was ended, the inhabitants of the forest—owls and lizzards—took possession, and held it until the snow made its appearance. Mr. Cooprider was not discouraged; and determined to make another effort at mental culture. Being studious in his habits, he made good use of the books to be had in the neighborhood, and succeeded so well, that he mastered the elements of an English education, which he afterwards improved and enriched by historical and scientific reading. He was brought up a farmer at which occupation,

he has done much good service in clearing away the forest wilds and causing the luxuriant corn and wheat to flourish in their stead; and he is now one of the most thrifty and prominent farmers in the fertile and wealthy county he represents in the present General Assembly. In politics he is an unswerving Democrat, never having professed any other political faith, and he has labored long and well for the advancement of the principles of his party. This is his first term in the Legislature, and in the canvass which resulted in his election he was opposed by Absolom Briley, Republican, and Abijah Dunham, independent Democrat. Mr. C. was elected Sheriff of Clay county, in 1846, and served two years. He is a wise and careful legislator, and enjoys a large share of confidence and popularity among his constituents. He was married on the 13th of October, 1831 to Miss Polly Langford, of Pulaski county, Kentucky. Post office address—Bowling Green, Clay county, Indiana.

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### JOHN G. CRAIN.

#### REPRESENTATIVE FROM PARKE COUNTY.

Mr. CRAIN was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, November 7th, 1821, and removed to Montgomery county, Ind., in 1830. He attended the Wabash College at Crawfordsville, pursued his studies with a diligence that rapidly forwarded him in his course, and resulted in the acquirement of an excellent education. After leaving the College he studied law in the same town, in the office of Messrs. Gregory & Thomson. He was an industrious law student, and applied himself to the books with a devoted attention that stored his mind with a full understanding of the elementary principles contained in the standard authors, and was admitted to the Bar in 1844, acquitting himself in the examination to the satisfaction of his preceptors, and clearly demonstrating the fact that his studies had been crowned with the most desirable results. After being admitted he practised three years in Vermillion county with marked success; and in 1849 he removed to Rockville and formed a law partnership with J. M. Allen, Esq., in '53. Mr. B. is a good lawyer, being thoroughly versed in all the branches of his profession brought in requisition



in our courts; and attends to the legal business entrusted to his care with a fidelity and promptness that generally crown his efforts with success, and annually add to the number of his clients. In the prosecution of his business he exercises a degree of industry not common to most members of the Bar, but which is a never-failing element of success in legal undertakings—for it matters not how well the student is posted, or how successfully he passes the examination, if he afterwards neglects his books, he will soon, professionally, retrograde into the diminutive proportions of the pettifogger. In the House of Representatives Mr. C. is known as an active and working member; and although he does not unnecessarily consume time in speaking on every trivial motion and resolution before the House, he never fails to proclaim his views in a forcible and effective manner when business of importance comes up for consideration. His character as a citizen is all that he can desire—enjoying as he does the confidence and friendship of his neighbors, and a large degree of popularity among the voters of his county. Mr. Crain uniformly extends his aid to all enterprises which are in their nature calculated to promote either State or local interests, and thus has secured the admiration and esteem of all friends of improvement in his county. In reference to these subjects, his views are practical—never indorsing the wild chimeras of visionary minds.—Hence his eminent qualifications as a legislator. Making no pretensions to superior talent, he is, nevertheless, gifted with a mind far above mediocrity, and is in every respect, just such a man as the wise and good always appreciate in all the relations of life. Post office address—Rockville, Parke county, Indiana.

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### JOHN T. DASHIELL,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM RIPLEY COUNTY.

Mr. DASHIELL was born in Somerset county, Maryland, September, 30th, 1818. He was brought by his parents to Dearborn county, Ind., in 1819, three years after the organization of the State; and in 1847 removed from Dearborn to Ripley county, and settled on the farm where he now resides. In regard to educational matters, his history is similar to that of many of the pres-

ent members of the General Assembly—the common school having served him as a college. His thirst for knowledge, however, stimulated him in the prosecution of his studies until he had acquired an education highly creditable, and which eminently fits him for any position in life that he may be called upon to occupy—whether public or private. His early life was one of toil, having been raised on a farm. As a farmer he is skillful, thrifty and industrious, tilling his land to the best advantage, and performing the various labors of the farm at the most propitious time. As a general thing he has been a stranger in the political arena; the wire-working and duplicity of mere politicians not being congenial with his ideas of managing governmental affairs; and when, as a member of the Republican party, he took a part in their meetings and conventions, he was an advocate for the observance of honesty and fairness in selecting candidates for office—not believing, as some do—that everything in politics, as in war, is fair. He was never a candidate for any State or county office until the summer of 1860, when his party placed him on their ticket as a candidate for Representative, to which position he was elected by a very respectable majority. He commands a full share of influence as a member of the Lower House; and is acknowledged to be an active, working member. No man in that body stands fairer with his constituents than Mr. D. He was married on the 1st of January, 1844, to Miss Elizabeth Montgomery. Post office address—Delaware, Ripley county Indiana.

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### SAMUEL DAVIS,

#### REPRESENTATIVE FROM SCOTT COUNTY.

Mr. DAVIS was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, July 9th 1813, and emigrated to Indiana in the year 1819, where he has ever since resided. He was married to Miss Julia Ann, daughter of Nicholas and Mary Traylor, of Scott county, November 6th, 1834. Mr. Davis was bred to the occupation of a farmer, and had not the advantages of a classical education. Mr. D., we learn, has taken an active part in political affairs for the last twenty years, being one of the true and tried Democrats, and never was refused any office that he asked in his county. After having

served his county six years as School Commissioner, he was, in the year 1845, elected a Representative in the State Legislature for which office he was opposed by Matthew Henning. He was again elected to the same office in the year 1850, and was opposed by the same gentleman. He was again elected to the same office in the year 1860, and was opposed by Alfred Hays. Mr. Davis has always opposed every extravagance by the Legislature, always attending close to business, guarding the interest of the State and his county, and stands high as a legislator. He is a true and zealous friend to the Union, and believes that all kinds of property recognized by the Constitution of the United States should be protected, giving equal rights in all the Territories of the Union; and if the North and South cannot agree let them part in a peaceable manner. Post office address—New Frankfort, Scott county, Indiana.

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### CUTLER S. DOBBINS,

#### REPRESENTATIVE FROM MARTIN COUNTY.

Mr. DOBBINS was born in Steubenville, Ohio, June 22d, 1831. His father, Alfred Dobbins, with his family, moved from Ohio to Madison, Indiana, in 1836; from there to Louisville, Kentucky, and to the State of Tennessee in 1839, where Mr. Dobbins, Sr., engaged in the furnace business. In the latter State Mr. Dobbins, Jr., attended school in a log cabin. In 1849 he went to Paducah, Kentucky, and to Louisville in 1850, where he learned the business of stove moulding. During his sojourn in Louisville he took an active part in the Presidential canvass in favor of Gen. Pierce in 1852, for Mr. D. is a zealous Democrat. In 1853 he settled in Hindostan, Martin county, Indiana, and in 1855 was elected to the office of Township Trustee. In 1856 he was elected to the Legislature from his adopted county, his opponent being a very influential gentleman, Aaron Houghton—a Whig in politics; Dobbin's majority being 217. He was elected to the Legislature from the same county in 1858, over Dr. W. F. Delemeter—a Whig—by a majority of 285. He served in the special session of 1858 and the regular session of 1859, and was re-elected again in 1860 a member of the present General Assembly, over the Rev.

Thomas Butler, a Republican, by a majority of 120. His profession is that of the law. The following extract, bearing testimony to the merits of Mr. Dobbins, is from an influential paper published in Columbus, Bartholomew county, Indiana, whose editor served with him in the Legislature of 1857 :

" We had the pleasure of serving with Mr. Dobbins during the session of 1857. He was a leading and influential member, and guarded the interests of his constituents and the State in a manner worthy of one of more mature years. In Mr. Dobbins are centered those qualifications so essential to make the Representative in the true sense, honest, faithful and capable. He was again nominated by his party in 1858, and elected by a handsome majority to the sessions of 1858-59. He served his people with such signal ability that again, in 1860, his constituents demanded his services, and he could only prevent his nomination by a positive refusal to serve them, whereupon the Democracy proceeded to nominate Mr. Clark, a sterling Democrat and popular gentleman. The result between Mr. Clark and his competitor was a tie vote. Again the Democracy appealed to Mr. Dobbins to make the race, believing as they did that he was the only one that could bear aloft to victory that old time-honored Democratic banner. The result of this election was that Mr. Dobbins received a majority of 40 votes over his competitor, but owing to some informality in the return of the tally papers and poll books, it was decided that there was still no election. The friends of Mr. Dobbins and his competitor held a meeting and decided they should run the race over ; and accordingly, on the 10th day of January, 1861, the election was held, Mr. Dobbins receiving 120 majority. There are few men who enter the legislative halls as young as he who have sustained so good a reputation for honesty of purpose, honesty, integrity of character, and all that is calculated to endear him to those he so faithfully represents. One of the ablest speeches during the present session was delivered by Mr. Dobbins in the House, on the 14th instant, against Mr. Veatch's Bank bill, which proposes to establish five additional branches. His argument was clear, concise and forcible. He reviewed the whole subject, from the granting of the bank charter down to the present time, handling it without gloves. In fact, he made a timely and telling speech, as he does in almost every thing that enlists his feelings. He is opposed to the present Interest bill, allowing ten per cent. on money, &c. When that shall come upon its final passage the friends of the measure may well wish his seat vacant."

Post office address—Loogootee, Martin county, Indiana.

## JOSEPH P. EDSON,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM VANDERBURG AND POSEY COUNTIES.

Mr. EDSON, the subject of this sketch, is a native of the State of Indiana, having been born in his present place of residence, Mount Vernon, Posey county, August 3d, 1831. His father, Eben D. Edson, who was a native of Richfield, Otsego county, New York, came West and located at Mount Vernon in 1828, where he continued to reside up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1846. He was one of the ablest lawyers in the southern part of the State, and also a fine classical scholar, being a graduate of Dickinson College, New York. Joseph, although not a college graduate, has a liberal education. He was, up to the time of his father's death, a constant attendant of the schools of the place of his nativity, receiving thorough instruction in all of the branches taught therein. In addition, he was directed and assisted in his studies by his father, who was a great lover of the classics, and who devoted most of his leisure time in aiding and stimulating his son to study. The result was that the latter, at the age of 14 years, was as good a classical scholar as many graduates of colleges; having a good knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages, and being able to read French and German with considerable fluency. He was also a good mathematician, that being his *forte*. During his boyhood he translated portions of "Historia Sacra," "Romæ Vria," "Cæsar's Commentaries," "Cicero's Orations," and "Virgil," entire; also portions of "Horace." His translations in the Greek were confined to portions of the Greek Testament, "Græca Minora," and "Xenophon's Cyropæda."

Upon the death of his father, Mr. Edson was, in a measure, thrown upon his own resources. He attended school but a short time after that event. Although he had a great anxiety to continue his studies and complete his education at College, his advisers counseled him to engage in mercantile pursuits, which he did; but finding them uncongenial, abandoned them, and subsequently obtained employment in the clerk's office of his county, and still later, in teaching school. Six years were thus passed, when, being still dissatisfied, and impressed with his unfitness for any of the avocations he had chosen, he was induced to commence the study of law. He entered as a student in the office o

the Hon. Alvin P. Hovey, at that time ex-Judge of the Circuit Court, and since one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State, and U. S. District Attorney. In 1854, after three years' study, Mr. Edson was admitted to the bar, and soon obtained a fair practice. In October, 1854, he was the Democratic candidate for District Attorney for the counties of Posey and Gibson, and was elected over his competitor, Paschal H. Lockett (K. N. candidate) by a majority of 446. During the two years for which he was elected he discharged the duties of his office promptly and efficiently. On the 29th of May, 1856, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary S. Nettelton, daughter of William Nettelton, Esq., of Mount Vernon. In January, 1860, he was appointed by the Democratic State Convention a contingent Delegate for the State at large to the Democratic National Convention at Charleston. During the same year he was nominated by the Democracy of his county as a candidate for joint Representative for the counties of Posey and Vanderburg, without any solicitation on his part; in fact, against his expressed wishes; which nomination was subsequently ratified by the Democracy of Vanderburg county. He was opposed by John R. Hugo, (Republican,) and was, owing to an unfortunate division in the Democratic party, and the popularity of his opponent, elected by a majority of only 46 votes. In his own county he received a majority of 401, and a larger vote than most of the other county candidates. Mr. Edson has always been a Democrat in politics, and during the exciting canvass of 1854 made speeches in all parts of his county against Know Nothingism. He is not, however, what is properly termed a politician, having, since he commenced the practice of his profession, refrained for the most part from engaging in anything outside of it. He has a large practice, and has been quite successful as a practitioner, pecuniarily and otherwise. He is not a very fluent speaker, but possesses sound judgment and a good knowledge of law, and is every way reliable and trustworthy. In his case, the old adage that "a prophet is not without honor except in his own country," has not been verified, the field of his efforts have been the place of his birth and continued residence. During the two years last past, he has been a warm advocate of "Popular Sovereignty," and an ardent admirer of Ste-

phen A. Douglas, not so much as a man, as the exponent of a great principle. Post office address—Mount Vernon, Posey county, Ind.

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### **RICHARD EPPERSON,**

REPRESENTATIVE FROM MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Mr. EPPERSON, in politics is a Republican. He was born in the State of Virginia, May 15th, 1818. The writer has no data from which to glean the particulars of the early life and education of Mr. Epperson. This much, however, is at hand that his talents, education and intelligence are respectable, if not superior. By profession he is a carpenter, and this is his first term in the Legislature. He was elected over his opponent in the late canvass, Mr. Alexander Harper, by 111 majority. Post office address—Whitesville, Montgomery county, Indiana.

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### **HUGH ERWIN,**

REPRESENTATIVE FROM LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Mr. ERWIN was born February 18th, 1836, in a log cabin situated on a bluff in the bend of White river, Lawrence county, Indiana. His father being a farmer, the early part of his life was faithfully devoted to that laborious pursuit and the rugged sports and recreations (fox-hunting, fishing, &c.,) incident to that calling. On the 18th of September, 1854, at the age of eighteen, he entered college as a student of the Indiana Asbury University at Greencastle, and pursued for a time a course of studies in the Scientific Department. On the 18th day of November, 1856, he entered Judge Downey's Law School, connected with the University at Greencastle. During the summer of 1857 he pursued a course of study in the law office of Phelps & Madeira, Covington, Kentucky, at the same time attending the Courts, and observing the practice in Cincinnati. In the fall of the same year he returned to Greencastle, completed the elementary course of study, and graduated with honor on the 4th of February, 1858. He has never practiced his profession to any great extent, the force of

circumstances compelling him to engage in another department of effort—farming. In his early youth (Mr. E. is yet quite a young man, only 24 years of age—the youngest member of the House) he had to contend against very adverse circumstances, and had to teach, and work his way along through life as best he could. He has never been a very active partisan, always conservative, and avoiding radical tendencies. He was brought up in the Whig school, and in the Presidential election of 1856 was an American, and supported Millard Fillmore. On the 30th of June last he was nominated by a convention of Republicans and Americans as Opposition candidate for Representative. The race was made principally on State politics, (joint discussions confined to State politics alone) though frequently making speeches on National politics, standing on the Chicago platform and supporting its nominees. He had two competitors, supported respectively by the friends of Douglas and Breckinridge. His Douglas competitor was a man who had served in the State Senate, a man of some celebrity, and a prominent politician of the Democratic party in that county. His Breckinridge competitor was some years his senior, but a younger man than his Douglas opponent, Mr. Hostetler. Mr. Erwin's vote was very flattering; and after what many of his friends called a gallant fight, he was triumphantly elected, on the 9th of October, 1860, by 451 majority over Hostetler, and 82 clear majority over both—Hostetler and Dixon. His political sentiments are Law and Liberty. Believing it is now clearly his duty to act with the Republican party, and though he is for peace if possible, is in favor of maintaining the Union at all hazards. If any field should open up for an honorable compromise he is disposed to yield just concessions in adjusting the present National difficulties—standing by the Constitution as it was framed by our fathers. Post office address—Mitchell, Lawrence county, Indiana.



**HENRY FEAGLER,****REPRESENTATIVE FROM DEKALB COUNTY.**

Mr. FEAGLER was born in Warren county, State of Ohio, May 24th, 1816; and had the honor in his infantile days—in common with a great many others who first saw the light of heaven in the West—to be rocked in a sugar trough. In 1819, his father removed to Montgomery county, in the same State, and settled on a piece of heavy timbered land. As soon as young Feagler was able to work he was set to picking brush, his brother, Joshua, now one of the most prominent farmers and citizens of DeKalb county, doing the chopping. His time, until 19 years of age, was taken up by hard labor in summer, and in winter, freezing, and learning a little alternately in a log school house. He retained his own wages, and by economizing the pittance received for cutting wood by the cord and splitting rails by the hundred, he succeeded, in the course of time, in accumulating a sufficient sum to bring him to Indiana, and in September, 1836, he located in the County of DeKalb, and entered 120 acres of land. During the winters of 1836-'7, he worked for Mr. Wesley Park, and assisted in erecting the first saw-mill in the county. Mr. Park being appointed by the Legislature a Commissioner to locate several of the roads in Northern Indiana, employed Mr. F. to assist him. During this trip he experienced some unadulterated backwoods life, wading through streams, cooking his own victuals, and sometimes suffering from hunger. On one occasion the raft on which the party were crossing Elkhart river, sank with them when in the middle of the stream, shipwrecking their little stock of provisions. On the evening of this accident, the party reached Augusta, the then county seat of Noble county, and found two deserted cabins in the place, and learned that it was three miles to the next house. The party held a consultation at this town, and came to the conclusion that they were in a "confounded bad fix." Some flour, salt and potatoes were found in one of the deserted cabins, and Mr. F. was appointed chief cook by acclamation. He soon prepared a supper, not so good as he has since partaken of at the Bates House, but one that was grateful and luscious to hungry men. After retiring, the crowd discovered a very important historical fact—that the principal inhabitants of the place were mus-

quitoes; and that they contemplated war on the camp; and one of the company (Miller) made the announcement that Uncle Sam's road locators were involved in a muket-o'-war. The water also was ascertained to be teeming with insects so large as to be readily seen with the naked eye by torch-light, whereupon Miller pronounced it to be living water, and invited the company to partake freely. After having helped to locate and cut out several roads in the counties of DeKalb and Noble, and erect a number of log cabins in the former county, late in the fall of 1837, Mr. F. returned to Montgomery county, Ohio, and attended school during that and the following winter. In 1839, he married, and in 1846, again made DeKalb county his home, and settled near Auburn, where he now resides. Prior to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, Mr. F. was a Democrat, but believing that party to have abandoned its former creed touching slavery in the Territories, he left the organization, and on the nomination of Col. Fremont, worked in that campaign and in every subsequent one for the success of the principles of the Republican party. His opposing candidate in the October election, 1860, was Mr. Bushrod Catlin, now deceased, and one of the most prominent and influential Democrats in DeKalb county, and father-in-law to the late Hon. R. J. Dawson, formerly a member of the Indiana Legislature. On receiving his nomination, and making his speech of acceptance at the Court House, in Auburn, Mr. F. remarked, that "just twenty years previous to that day he had helped to fell the first tree on the site occupied by the Court House." Mr. F. is a self-made man, and an evidence of what persevering industry may accomplish. Is a kind and courteous gentleman, and an honest and unflinching Representative—firm in his integrity to the principles of justice, and the rights of his constituents. In personal appearance, Mr. Feagler is quite youthful, notwithstanding he is in his 44th year. This hale, hearty, healthy look, he conceives, is the result of his strict habits of abstinence—never having taken a chew of tobacco, smoked a cigar, or drank a drop of liquor in his life. Post office address—Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana.

**ALLEN T. FLEMING,**

REPRESENTATIVE FROM DUBOIS COUNTY.

Mr. FLEMING was born in Crawford county, Indiana, November 20, 1820. Resided in Dubois county fifteen years. In politics he is Democratic—not an extreme partisan, but always sustained the political organization to which he belongs with an unfaltering devotion, believing its principles essential to the wise government of the country. In his party he is looked up to for counsel when the advice of prudent and discreet men is needed to insure victory in the field and success after the smoke of battle has passed away. He enjoys a popularity at home as merited as it is unlimited; and as a member of the House, wields a quantum of influence that speaks him the man of talent, worth and industry. By occupation Er. F. is a farmer; and is never better suited than when in the midst of waving crops and lowing herds. He is a careful and thrifty husbandman, and the characteristics that have attended him through life, are industry, reliability, a strict regard for truth, and a disposition to perform a kind action toward his fellow creatures as often as they merit it and their necessities come under his notice. His education is respectable, and, taking into consideration the limited means afforded him in youth, is highly creditable to his habits of perseverance, industry and studiousness. In the canvass of 1860, his opponent was Mr. John Able. This is his first term. Post office address—Ditney Hill, Dubois county, Indiana.

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**JOHN L. FORD,**

REPRESENTATIVE FROM JACKSON COUNTY.

Mr. FORD was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, February 8th, 1818, and is a son of Lemuel Ford, who for a long time was a Col. in the United States Army, and was distinguished for his gallant bearing and bravery in the Mexican War. Mr. Ford completed his professional education at the Medical College of Louisville, Ky., during the sessions of 1839–40. As a doctor, he is eminent, and no practitioner in his county ever met with more uniform success, or was more popular as a kind and attentive physi-

cian. The profession, however, does not agree with him—his health not being equal to the laborious duties of his calling. He has taken a lively interest in politics for the last twenty years, and has been a member of the General Assembly three terms—in the sessions of 1847–8 and '61. In the first contest his opponent was Hon. Andrew Robinson. In the second he had no opposition. In the third election he was opposed by the Rev. Clair-born Wright. In politics he is an unwavering Democrat, and works with an untiring zeal for the success of the party—no labor being too arduous for him to undertake when the interests of his party is at stake. As a member of the House he is indefatigable in his labors, and has been the author of many enactments that have redounded to the interests of the State. At home he enjoys a degree of personal popularity acquired by but few men; and in his neighborhood he enjoys the universal confidence of all who are favored with his acquaintance. His deportment is affable and gentlemanly; and his kindness of heart is a subject of remark among his friends; and wealth, if it was his, would be applied as freely to relieve the wants of others as to provide for his own necessities. In all the transactions of life he is governed by strict integrity and honorable purpose that is not transcended by even those who profess to follow the strictest rule of ethics. As a friend he is as unvariable as the laws that govern his existence; and although ever ready to vindicate himself against the insinuations or assaults of his enemies—he is magnanimous even towards them. Such a man as Dr. John L. Ford, the Representative from Jackson, than whom a nobler spirit never entered a political contest, nor enjoyed honorable position conferred because it was merited. Post office address—Seymour, Jackson county, Indiana.

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### NELSON FORDYCE,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM BOONE COUNTY.

Mr. FORDYCE was born in Canada East, December 25th, 1811. His parents emigrated to Morgan county, Indiana, in 1812, where he resided until 1834, and then engaged in the capacity of making and vending machinery and agricultural implements. In this business he continued sixteen years, visiting Kentucky, Tennessee,

Missouri and Illinois, at the end of which period he settled in Indiana, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. In the year 1848 he went to Missouri, and located in Lawrence county, at Springfield. He remained in this place three years, and returned to Floyd county, Indiana, and settled on a farm near New Albany, on which he remained two years, and then moved into the city of New Albany, and engaged in promiscuous trading in connection with farming. He remained in the city about two years, at the end of which time he moved to Boone county, Indiana, and commenced clearing up a farm. On this farm he still resides. He never attended any other than a common school, but being gifted with an active mind, suffered no chance of mental improvement to escape without profit to himself. He was never married. He is a Republican in politics, and ardently attached to the cause. He is an active, thinking, working man, and in whatever he engages, it is with a will. His opponent was—— Marvin, Esq., over whom he was elected by a majority of 168 votes. This is his first term in any legislative assembly. Post office address—Lebanon, Boone county, Indiana.

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### **JAMES F. FRALEY,**

REPRESENTATIVE FROM FOUNTAIN COUNTY.

Mr. FRALEY was born in Highland county, Ohio September 29th, 1811. At the age of fifteen years both his parents died, and thus he was left to battle with the vicissitudes of life alone, which he did nobly and manfully. Soon after this event he emigrated to Champaign county, in his native State, in which county he remained three years, and then removed to Fountain county, Indiana, where he made his home one year. He then traveled for five years, during which he visited many places of note in the country, and then settled on a farm in the county which he now represents. On this farm he resided about eleven years, and then removed to Newtown, in the same county, and engaged in the practice of medicine, and farming. His professional education was procured without any assistance from others, and considering that he was left penniless, this was no ordinary task. In this undertaking he was discouraged by no adverses of fortune, but

pressed on—turning neither to the right nor the left—until he had consummated the grand idea of his ambition—the attainment of a medical education. His general reading, too, is not confined to a small number of volumes, but extends through the productions of the best authors. When not engaged in attending to professional calls or prosecuting his researches in the books, he is actively engaged on his farm, working with his own hands, and superintending the labors of others. On the 22d of February, 1849, he was married to Mrs. Sarah Duncan, of his county. In politics Mr. F. is a Republican, previous to the organization of which party he acted with the Democracy. Mr. F. had served his fellow citizens in several township offices previous to his nomination for the office of Representative, in which he pleased his constituency so well that they determined to honor him with something higher in the roll of office holding; and accordingly, in July, 1860, a Convention of his party placed him in nomination for the position he now so honorably and efficiently fills. His opponent was F. J. Glasscock, a Democrat of influence, and high standing as a citizen, over whom he was elected by a majority of 54 votes. Mr. F. is a good physician, an excellent farmer, a thorough and careful legislator, a kind neighbor, and a gentleman whose acquaintance once made, will always be appreciated. Post office address—Newtown, Fountain county, Indiana.

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### GEORGE W. FRASIER,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM KOSCIUSKO AND WABASH COUNTIES.

Mr. FRASIER was born in Noblesboro, Herkimer county, New York, July 12th, 1824. In 1835 he accompanied his father's family to Huron county, Ohio, and remained there until December, 1845. He then came to Indiana, and on the 27th of September, 1848, married Miss Mahala, daughter of Tyra W. Bray, of South Bend. Mr. F. was brought up to the occupation of a farmer, in which business he engaged until 21 years of age, and then turned his attention to school teaching, and continued in that occupation until about the time of his marriage in 1840. He then commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. T. S. Stanfield, of South Bend, and after close application for the space

of two and a half years, he was admitted to practice in April, 1850. In the month of May of that year he removed to LaGrange Center, in LaGrange county, and opened an office for the practice of his profession, remaining there until December, 1853, when he removed to Warsaw, Kosciusko county, his present place of residence. He enjoys a good practice as an attorney, and the confidence of his fellow-citizens as a man. As a lawyer Mr. F. excels in the profession. His study of the standard authors while preparing himself for the Bar, was indefatigable; and since his admission every hour not devoted to active business has been occupied in enriching his mind from those inexhaustible sources of legal learning, the text books of the celebrated law writers of England America. His efforts have not been entirely directed, in the practice, to the accumulation of money—one great object being to make himself an ornament to the profession he had selected, in which laudable determination he has been eminently successful. In forensic discussion he is excelled by few members of the Indiana Bar. He enunciates in a full, clear, musical tone; his language is opportunely chosen; his manner engaging, and his points made with a truthful earnestness that carries conviction to the minds of all who hear him. Politically Mr. F. was raised under the influence of Whig principles, and up to the dissolution of that party acted in concert with its men and its measures. On the death of Henry Clay, whom he justly regarded as one of the most talented and gifted statesmen that the United States ever produced, and whose memory he cherishes with almost feelings of veneration, he attached himself to the Republican organization, and has ever since been one of its most active and industrious members. An acknowledged leader—always fortified with sound argument, he was ready, when occasion required, to take the stump in defence of those principles which his convictions of right told him were just. He has never been a noisy, or even what many would regard as a professed politician, yet in the affairs of his county, State and nation, he has always taken a lively interest, and long before the dark clouds that hung over the political horizon at the opening of the session of the Forty-first General Assembly, he had warned his fellow-citizens of the rock against which the ship of State has drifted, and in patriotic language had foreshadowed the dread consequences that threatened our country

and her institutions. In the month of June, 1860, a convention of the Republicans of Kosciusko and Wabash counties, held at Liberty Mills, Wabash county, Mr. F. was put in nomination for joint Representative for these counties. His opponent was Joseph Marshall, a leading and influential Democrat of Wabash county, over whom he was elected by a majority of over 3,000 votes. As a Representative he is characterized by the same traits of industry that have marked his path through life. Being compelled to rely entirely upon his own resources from an early age, it became necessary for him to use economy in all his business transactions, and while his time during working hours was occupied in manual labor, the hours that others gave to amusement and recreation found Mr. F. intent over his books, eager to obtain an education that would fit him to enter upon a course of legal study. That object attained, and elected as a Representative, his industry does not forsake him; he is still untiring in his zeal, prompt and efficient in the discharge of every duty, and ever watchful of the interests which are confided to his care. Such a man is George W. Frasier, whom to know best is to admire most. A self-made man, a talented and honest Representative, a true friend, a bright star in his profession, the favorite of his constituents, and an ornament to the Forty-first General Assembly of the State of Indiana. Post office address—Warsaw, Kosciusko county, Indiana.

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### THOMAS GIFFORD,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Mr. GIFFORD was born on the 2d day of December, 1816, in Yates county, New York. Mr. G.'s parents are both dead. His mother died when he was in his fourth year, and three years afterwards his father was removed by death. He had one brother, Levi Gifford, upon whom death has laid his hand; and now Mr. G. has no paternal relatives that he knows of. He has, on his mother's side, an uncle and aunt yet living—the Rev. John Morgan, of Clarksburg, Decatur county, Ind., and Mrs. Ruth Alden, of Jackson township, Dearborn county, this State, the mother of Hon. Alvin J. Alden, of the same place, who has been



twice elected to the General Assembly of Indiana, from Dearborn county. By profession Mr. G. is a physician and surgeon, and enjoys an extensive practice in Franklin county; and few practitioners have had the satisfaction of seeing their labors crowned with more uniform success, or enjoy a more flattering professional popularity. He graduated at the Ohio Medical College, in March, 1845. In the political field he commenced taking an active part in 1854, and has been a member of the Indiana Legislature three sessions, including the present one. Was first elected in October, 1858, and opposed by Dr. Biddinger; and the second time in 1860, having for his opponent Esquire Harvey. Dr. Biddinger made the contest as an independent candidate, and left the county soon after his defeat. Mr. G. is a conservative and consistent member of the Democratic party; and as a Representative is distinguished for his untiring efforts in working for the best interests of his county and the State. He was married May 31st, 1842, to Miss Catharine Case, daughter of Henry and Ann Case, late of Metamoras, Indiana, and is now blessed with an interesting and dutiful family—three boys and six girls. Truly Mr. Gifford is surrounded with all the elements of happiness, professional reputation and success, an unsullied fame and the friendship and esteem of his neighbors. Post office address—Laurel, Franklin county, Ind.

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### JOSEPH GOAR,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE COUNTIES OF HAMILTON AND TIPTON.

Mr. GOAR was born in Monroe county, Virginia, October 8th, 1808, and emigrated to Indiana in October, 1835, and settled in Hamilton county in December of the same year. In 1841 he removed from Hamilton to Tipton county, where he still resides. Mr. G., like many members of the present General Assembly, follows the honorable occupation of farming, and in industry and thriftiness is excelled by few. A common school education was all that he could secure in his early years in the way of learning; but his leisure hours on the farm have been occupied in gleaning from the page of history the great events of his own and other countries. In this way Mr. G. has so stored his mind with a knowledge of the world and men, that in point of intelli-

gence he stands in the front rank of his compeers in the House. He was a Democrat until 1854, when he identified himself with the Republican party. This is his first term in any legislative body. His opposing candidate was Mr. John Bolton, an independent Democratic Republican. His majority was 1,007, which speaks much in his favor as a popular citizen and public man. He is a faithful Representative, and watches the affairs of his constituency with a jealous care. He was elected, and served twice as Associate Judge in Tipton county. His last term was not quite served out, as it expired by constitutional limit. Post office address—Berlin, Clinton county, Ind.

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### IRA GLANTON GROVER,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM DECATUR COUNTY.

MR. GROVER was born in Union county Indiana, December 26th, 1833. In 1839 his father, Ira Grover, removed to Greensburg, Decatur county, where Ira G. remained, devoting his time to various pursuits, until 1852, when, arriving to the age of nineteen, and having saved up some means, he entered the Sophomore Class in the Indiana Asbury University, at Greencastle, at which institution he graduated in 1856, bearing off the highest honors of his class. He then devoted himself to teaching for a few months, after which he commenced the study of the law. He was nominated by the Republicans of Decatur county, last year, for Representative in the State Legislature, and was elected by a majority of 371—the highest majority for the State ticket being only 325. At the instance of the present Superintendent of Public Instruction, he was placed at the head of the Committee on Education—a place never before conferred on one so young and inexperienced (this being his first session) in the ways of legislation, but one in which his labors since have shown that the confidence was not misplaced. As the anatomist is not wont to take a living man for a subject, neither would the biographer choose for his, one just entering upon public life. Biography is defined to be a history of the life and character of some particular person; and taken in its general sense, Mr. Grover has but little biography to write, though

he has the intellectual ability and untiring industry to create the material for many such as are often found upon the shelves of our bookstores. His life is but just begun, and his character but now being formed; and the writer, who has known him intimately from his childhood, must needs find a paucity of material for making up anything like an interesting sketch, yet in justice to his subject he must add, that in all the relations of life, Mr. G. has proven himself energetic, industrious and persevering. In whatever he has engaged, he has been equal to the task; and though but a young man, no member of the Forty-first General Assembly evinced more decided talent. There are those whose experience is greater, and whose ability is more fully developed, but none who labor more assiduously for the interests of their constituents. At home, as a man, he enjoys the confidence of his fellow-citizens, in an eminent degree, and is justly regarded as a kind friend and faithful public servant. Post office address—Greensburg, Decatur county, Indiana.

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### **WILLIAM HALL,**

#### **REPRESENTATIVE FROM GRANT COUNTY.**

Mr. HALL was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, February 28th, 1814. In 1820, his parents emigrated to Fayette county, Indiana, where Mr. H. resided until 1835. He then went to Milton, Wayne county, and remained there until the spring of 1839, in which year he settled in his present place of residence, Fairmount, Grant county, Ind. He, like many other members of the present Legislature, is indebted to that talismanic institution—the common school—for the ground-work of his education; a safe basis to build on, providing the scholar has sufficient inclination to study, and a capacity to comprehend what he subsequently reads—both of which good qualities Mr. H. possessed in an eminent degree. Consequently he succeeded in procuring an education far above mediocrity, and which renders him a practical and intelligent public servant. As a member of the House, he is noted for the clearness and soundness of his views on State policy, and for the vigilance and industry he brings into requisition when measures of importance are before that body to be pas-

sed upon. In 1825, he was apprenticed to a tanner and courier, Mr. A. B. Conwell, of Connersville, whose business he learned, but did not continue in longer than 1852, in which year he embarked in the business of farming and other pursuits—laboring industriously as an agriculturalist in clearing away the forest and gathering into his granaries the abundant crops which his thrifty husbandry produced. He has never been regarded as a very active nor aspiring politician; yet has been elected twice to a place in the General Assembly of the State. In all matters political he is candid and honest, and labors more for the success of the principles he professes, than to secure public honors for himself; and the public places he has filled to the entire satisfaction of his constituents, were conferred upon him by the people, because they well knew his fitness for the same, and not on account of their being sought by the recipient. His present political faith is that of the Republican party, prior to the organization of which he was a Whig. His opponent in 1858, was Dr. Ayres, (Dem.) over whom he was elected by near 300 majority. In 1860, he contested the field with Mr. B. F. Dunn, (Dem.,) and succeeded by about the same majority; thus showing that his course, during his first term, met the approbation of those who elected him. He was married in 1836 to Miss Hannah J. Stanfield, of Huntsville, Madison county, Ind. Post office address—Grant, Grant county, Indiana.

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### SAMUEL HARVEY,

JOINT REPRESENTATIVE FROM LAPORTE COUNTY.

Mr. HARVEY was born near Richmond, Wayne county, Ind., August 31st, 1825. In 1834, he was taken by his parents to Laporte county. He has always lived on a farm, and is a thorough, practical agriculturalist. He has also been an advocate of improvements in the mode of farming—favored the introduction of superior stock, and in every way labored to bring about a system of farm labor that would produce an increased number of bushels on a given quantity of land. In this way he has done more for the permanent interests and prosperity of the State than he could have effected in the political field. Agriculture is the basis of all

the wealth in the country; not a dollar of capital could exist without its aid. It demands of its followers an industrious, laborious life; and it is that labor that freights every vessel that cleaves the ocean's foam. If its products do not constitute all our commerce, its patronage of mechanics and manufactures gives life to every avenue of trade, and thus, directly or indirectly, furnishes or sustains all the prosperity we know as a nation. These facts, well known to Mr. Harvey, have stimulated him in his laudable efforts to reclaim agriculture from the rude and slovenly system followed with such pertinacity nearly all over the West. His opportunities for educational improvement were such as farmers' boys generally possess—a few months schooling each winter.—His mental culture, however, was not neglected; and all the shortcomings of the common school were more than compensated for in the studies which he diligently pursued at home during the hours that were spared to him from labor; and if he did not succeed in embellishing his mind by an acquirement of higher branches, he secured a practical education, and has continually added to it the rich funds of information to be gleaned by the careful student from the useful books that are now within the reach of every one. In politics he is a Republican—an honest, zealous, working member of the party. During the existence of the Whig party—to which organization he formerly belonged—he was an enthusiastic admirer of that truly great man, Henry Clay, regarding him as one of the wisest statesmen and purest patriots the nation ever produced. As a legislator, Mr. H. is unassuming and unpretending; and devotes himself to the legislation demanded by the interests of the State with an energy and industry that does not admit of making long and useless speeches, that are paid for by the State at such enormous prices. Among his constituents, with whom he is very popular, his course in the House upon all the important measures of the session, has been emphatically indorsed. At home he is recognized as being one of the best farmers in the county; and as a reward for his honorable conduct and gentlemanly bearing, enjoys the respect and confidence of his neighbors to the fullest extent. Post office address—Laporte, Indiana.

**RICHARD M. HAWORTH,**

REPRESENTATIVE FROM UNION AND FAYETTE COUNTIES.

Mr. HAWORTH was born in Union county, Indiana, October 14th, 1821. A few years previous to that date his parents moved from Jefferson county, Tennessee, to this State. Mr. H., in his boyhood, was an inmate of that celebrated institution—the common school—which was presided over in the early settlement of Indiana, by men whose erudition was not as profound as that of Newton, nor as varied as that of John Quincy Adams, and who dispensed knowledge in homeopathic doses that were sure not to make the recipient mad with learning—yet they were the lords of literature in their day. There Mr. Haworth tasted, but he did not drink deep, of the Pierian Spring; and at the age of twenty-one years he enrolled his name for scholastic honors on the records of Beech Grove Seminary, in his native county; while there, he added so much to his former acquirements, that he left the institution with an excellent and practical education, which he has enriched since by extensive reading in historical, scientific, and literary works. On leaving the seminary he taught school two winters, and then engaged in farming, in which occupation he has remained until the present time—toiling with his own hands, scattering the scanty seed and reaping the abundant harvest. In politics he learned, and became a devotee of the Democratic creed, in which he believed with all his mind, and labored for with all his might, until at length he came to believe that its tendencies were calculated to extend and perpetuate the institution of American slavery, then he withdrew from the Democratic organization, and in 1854, he acted with the anti-Nebraska party. In 1856, when the Republican party was fully organized, he entered its ranks, and has worked for the success of its principles with a zeal that knew no tiring, and with a hope that would admit of no failure, till victory mantled upon its banners. On the 19th of April, 1860, at a joint convention of the Republican party of Fayette and Union counties, held at Connersville, he received the nomination of Representative. He was opposed by Geo. Wilson, Esq., a man of much personal popularity, and one over whom it was no easy task to achieve a victory in the political field; nevertheless the Republican majority was doubled, and Mr. Haworth

was elected by 370 majority. In the business affairs of life, Mr. H. is honorable, prompt, industrious and energetic, esteemed by his neighbors and popular in his District. He is a good Representative, and devotes himself to the duties of his position with an unfaltering application that proclaims his industry as a legislator; and guards the interests of the State with a watchful eye that admits of no corruption creeping into the measures of public policy passed upon by the House. He was married, December 31st, 1857, to Miss Caroline A. Brown, a native of the county in which he lives. Post office address—Liberty, Union county, Indiana.

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### JOHN HAYES,

#### REPRESENTATIVE FROM MADISON COUNTY.

Mr. HAYES was born February 14th, 1828, in Chester county, Pennsylvania. At the age of ten years, was brought to Indiana, by his parents, who settled in Fall Creek township, Madison county, on the farm that now constitutes the home of Mr. H. At twenty years of age he was deprived, by death, of an affectionate and provident father. This circumstance not only deprived him of the counsel and support of a kind parent, but made it his duty to provide for a widowed mother and a large family of younger brothers and sisters, who all looked to him as their protector.—After struggling against the vicissitudes of life, and breasting the onerous duties and labors incumbent upon him as the main support of the family, for many years, in 1856, he entered the political arena, and was nominated in April last over the Hon. Andrew Jackson, and elected on the 9th of October over Joseph B. Lewis. This is his first term in the Indiana Legislature. Mr. Hayes is not an ardent politician, and has not, like many others, continually solicited office, as though it was an heir-loom in the family. His nomination was not sought by himself, but was the free-will offering of his political friends as a reward of merit.—Mr. Hayes still has an onerous duty to perform—the selecting of a wife. Post office address—Pendleton, Madison county, Indiana.

# **HORACE HEFFREN,**

REPRESENTATIVE FROM WASHINGTON AND HARRISON COUNTIES.

Mr. HEFFREN was born in Dryden, Tompkins county, New York, May 27th, 1831. At the age of 17 years he commenced in life for himself, teaching school at \$14,00 per month and board. His education was commenced in the Common Schools of his native Statate; and afterwards, by his own efforts, he was enabled to avail himself in part, of an academical course. Possessed of a vigorous intellect and robust physical constitution, no obstacles were sufficiently potent to check his determination to procure a liberal education; but seemed only to nerve him to greater efforts. In October, 1850, he came to Indiana, and taught school in Brownstown, Jackson county. In March, 1851, he went to Salem, Washington county, and began the study of the law in the office of the Hon. C. L. Dunham and J. M. Lord. (The former gentleman, late Secretary of State, is an uncle of Mr. Heffren.) Soon after he was admitted to the Bar, and was not long in obtaining an extensive practice in Washington and adjoining counties. When barely eligible on account of his age, in 1856, he was nominated by the Democracy of Washington county as a candidate for Senator, and electected over Joseph Loughmiller—independent Democrat. He served three sessions, lacking two days, and resigned. In 1860 he was again nominated, almost unanimously, by the Democracy of Harrison and Washington counties, and elected joint Representative without opposition. For so young a man as Mr. Heffren, this is quite an honorable career, and nothing but indomitable energy, perseverance, laudable ambition, and talent of the first order, could have effected so much in so short a time. No man in the State is possessed of more energy and industry, and no man has labored more indefatigably to make a competency and an honorable name; and in procuring the latter, he has been peculiarly successful. When in the Senate he was noted for the amount of labor he performed—no Senator having the advantage of him in this regard. As a member of the House in the present session, he brings to the discharge of his duties the same energy and industry that characterized him when a Senator. No member of the House is more zealous in protecting the interests



of the State; and no man in that body enjoys a larger share of influence, or can do more towards stamping the impress of his views on the legislation of the State. As a lawyer he has been successful to a degree seldom witnessed. This is owing in a great measure, to his close application to the books when a student, But his honest and prompt attendance to the legal business entrusted to his care, has been the main-spring of his professional success. In private life his affability and kindness are proverbial—true to his friends and generous to his enemies—his manly course has secured him hosts of political admirers and warm personal friends. More distinguished honors await him in the future, should he continue in the political field—for with him to try is to win. The writer of this sketch would here remark that Mr. Heffren was supported by the Democracy of the Forty-first General Assembly, at the opening of the session, for Speaker, in opposition to Mr. Allen, a compliment flattering to his ability, and an honor never before sought to be conferred upon one so young in the history of the State. Post office address—Salem, Washington county, Indiana.

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### JOHN A. HENRICKS,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

Mr. HENRICKS was born in Pendleton county, Kentucky, August 10th, 1811. He is a member of the Republican party. By profession, he is a physician, and received his medical education in the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati; and in the office of Dr. Carten, in Champaign county, Ohio. In 1813 he removed, in company with his parents, to the latter place, and to his present place of residence, South Bend, St. Joseph county, Ind., in 1832, and engaged in the practice of his profession. After practicing three years, he engaged in the mercantile business until 1838, in the meantime serving one term in the Indiana House of Representatives from St. Joseph county. He was elected as a Whig at the August election in 1837. In the fall of 1838 he became a contractor on the Illinois and Michigan canal—completed his contract of two and a half miles in 1840, and then became interested as an active partner in a contract to improve the Rapids of

Rock River, Ill., so as to make slack water navigation in said river by the construction of a lock and dam at the Rapids, ten miles below Dixon's Ferry. This contract was not completed, the State of Illinois having failed to provide the necessary funds. In 1841, he engaged in the mercantile business at South Bend, continuing so engaged until 1849, and in connection therewith, in 1846, erected a flouring mill with three run of stone, which was subsequently destroyed by fire. This mill he immediately rebuilt on a more extensive scale. Shortly after this he visited California, traveling across the Plains. Returning to South Bend, he continued the mercantile business until 1852, when he engaged in railroad work; and was one of eleven who contracted to furnish all the materials and complete the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad from the river bank opposite St. Louis, across the State of Illinois to the Indiana State line; but did not become an active partner in the prosecution of this work, being at the time engaged in the construction of the culverts and bridges on the Illinois Central Railroad, between the Calumet and Kankakee rivers. Since rebuilding his mill, in connection with his present partner, Wm. Miller, he has been exclusively engaged in the milling and flouring business. He was elected as a Republican to the present Legislature by a majority of 755 votes over his competitor, A. E. Drapier, editor of the St. Joseph County *Forum*. Post office address—South Bend, St. Joseph county, Indiana.

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### SILAS M. HOLCOMB,

#### REPRESENTATIVE FROM GIBSON COUNTY.

Mr. HOLCOMB is a son of Hosea Holcomb, who was a native of North Carolina, and who married Miss Mary Lee, of Virginia, in the year 1811, and soon after emigrated to Warren county, Ky., and there he was drafted as a soldier to serve through the war of 1812–13. Soon after the close of that war he emigrated to the Indiana Territory, and settled in what is now Gibson county, where Silas M. Holcomb, his eldest son, was born on the 28th of March, 1820. He was educated in the common schools of the country, which at that time were *very common*; but by his in-

dustry and studious habits while attending them, and at home, he managed to acquire a sufficient education to enable him to commence teaching school at the age of twenty years, in which occupation he continued for eight or nine years, as a means of earning a support, and at the same time to afford himself opportunities to read and study with a view to the improvement of his own education. Knowing by experience the great disadvantages under which the children of Indiana were placed by the want of an efficient school system, he always took a lively interest in all measures calculated to improve the condition of the schools of the State. In 1848, when, by an act of the Legislature, the Free School question was submitted to a popular vote of the people of the State, he took the stump and canvassed his own, and several adjacent counties in favor of that proposition, which was adopted by a very large majority. The next year, 1849, he was nominated by the Democratic party of Gibson county, as a candidate for the Legislature. His competitor was Col. J. W. Cockrun, (Whig) who had represented that county in the preceding session. They made an efficient and well contested canvass, which resulted in the election of Mr. Holcomb by a majority of 110 votes, an unusually large majority for that county. Mr. Holcomb's election was the first instance in which a native of Gibson county was selected to represent its interests in the State Legislature. On the 27th of February, 1852, he was married to Miss N. A. Ralston, of Boonville, Warrick county, Indiana, and immediately engaged in the honorable avocation of farming on the same farm where he was born, and where he still resides, strongly attached to the spot of his nativity. After he commenced farming he took no part in politics until 1854. At that time the Maine Law mania and Know Nothingism were sweeping over the State like a tornado, and he then entered the canvass, and made some telling speeches against those parties which contributed to their defeat in his county. In 1856 he took an active part (on the Democratic side) in the Presidential campaign which resulted in the election of James Buchanan. In 1860 he was again nominated by the Democracy of the county as their candidate for the State Legislature. His competitor in this contest was William Davis, Esq., a Republican, who came within 33 votes of being elected to the same position in the canvass preceding. A more exciting, determined

canvass than this was never witnessed in the county, and which resulted in the election of Mr. Holcomb by a majority of 263 votes. During the session he was an active member of two Standing Committees—Education and Roads and Highways—and also on Six Special Committees. The great question during the time occupied by the session of the Forty-first General Assembly was, "Shall the Union be preserved?" Believing, as he did, that the Union of the States was of far more importance than party organizations, he held that it was the duty of all true patriots to bring all barren creeds and party platforms and sacrifice them on the altar of a common country; and that there was no remedy for the existing troubles but in mutual concession and compromise. To this end he would support the Crittenden, Border State, or any other proposition that would tend to a fair and honorable adjustment of the existing troubles. Of his merits as a faithful, honest and efficient public servant, the best testimonial that can be adduced is his record, which is untarnished by a single disreputable act; and that he is duly appreciated as a citizen and a representative by the voters of Gibson county, the majority by which he was elected, is the best evidence that can be offered. Post office address—Haubstadt, Gibson county, Indiana.

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### THEODORE HORTON,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM WELLS AND BLACKFORD COUNTIES.

Dr. HORTON is an unwavering Democrat, having voted for all the Democratic candidates for the Presidency since 1844. He was born in Morris county, New Jersey, October, 28, 1823. In 1833 his father, Elijah Horton, moved to western New York, and settled in Alleghany county. While here, up to his nineteenth year, he attended the common schools of the country in the winter and worked with his father in the summer. At seventeen years of age he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. John Gilmore, of Nunda; prosecuting his studies during the summer and teaching school in the winter. This course of unremitting toil was necessary, as he had to rely upon his own energies alone. In 1844 Mr. Horton, Sr., settled in Oswego, Kosciusko county, Indiana. His son accompanied him and taught school in Oswego and in Goshen, Elkhart county, one year, when he visi-

ted Fort Wayne and completed his medical studies under the instruction of Dr. Charles E. Sturges. In 1846 he attended the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, and commenced the practice of medicine the same year at Hometown, and in 1847 fixed his permanent place of residence at Bluffton, Wells county. He was married October 23, 1846, to Mary Rhoades. Dr. Horton was elected to the Senate in 1852, from the district composed of Huntington and Wells counties. He drew the short term. In the canvass which resulted in his election to the present General Assembly his opponent was Dr. C. S. Melcheimer, a Republican. Dr. H. has always worked strenuously and zealously for the success of his party, and besides his services in the Legislature, has held several offices in his own county. Dr. Horton has struggled from his youth to attain an education and profession, and unaided, has secured both, and what is more, a competency for himself and family. Post office address—Bluffton, Wells county, Indiana.

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### THOMAS J. HOWARD,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM CLARK COUNTY.

Mr. HOWARD was born in the State of Vermont in the year 1802, and with his parents emigrated to Clark county, Indiana, in 1816, where he has ever since resided. Mr. H. has no college or seminary to look back to as the means of his education. The common log school house of primitive times was the only institution of learning to which he had access. There are many self-taught men, however, who are better qualified for public stations than graduates who have wasted many youthful days in endeavoring to slight the lessons that wealth has procured them the privilege of learning. Their information, besides being more practical than theoretical, is more clearly impressed upon the mind, because it has been learned better. What practical men do know, they know much better than any classical scholar can tell them. To this class of scholars Mr. Howard belongs peculiarly. When a boy, no day nor no hour that could be spared from labor, was neglected as a means of improving his mind; and many a night at a late hour, he might have been seen with a book in hand,

crouching in the chimney corner, there learning the fate of nations by the light of a log fire. In this way he acquired an education, and fitted himself for the discharge of the duties that devolved upon him in manhood in the legislative halls of the State. He is a Democrat of the Douglas school, and for the Union now and forever. He served in the Legislature as a Representative from Clark county in the sessions of 1844-5, and was re-elected in October, 1860. His opponent was Mr. John Pound, Esq., of Charlestown, Clark county. His majority was 292.—Mr. H. has devoted less time to politics than to agriculture, still he has been a close observer of political events and movements, and looks with regret upon the present distracted state of affairs, so ruinously affecting our once happy country. He was married in 1824, to Miss Elizabeth Helmer, of Harrison county, Indiana. Post office address—Jeffersonville, Clark county. Indiana.

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### SAMUEL HUDSON,

#### REPRESENTATIVE FROM LAGRANGE COUNTY.

Mr. HUDSON was born in the State of New York, in the year 1815, and emigrated to Lagrange county, Indiana, in 1846, where he has made his home since that time. He obtained the rudiments of an English education in the common schools of his native State; and this was attended with many difficulties—irregularity in attending school on account of the interference of other duties, incompetency of teachers, &c. These obstacles, however did not prevent Mr. H. from prosecuting his studies, which he did at home, and much of his reading was done at nights, by the uncertain and flickering light of a log fire. Having been raised a farmer, and having much labor to perform both in winter and summer, close application to his books was imperatively necessary in order that he might prepare himself for the active duties of life. In his adopted county he is much esteemed as a citizen, and enjoys a large share of popularity. He has served two terms as Commissioner of Lagrange county, in which capacity he distinguished himself by the untiring vigils he kept over the interests of the county; and earned the reputation of being an active, careful, and trust-worthy public servant. In pol-

itics, he is a Republican; and is noted among the members of that party for his wise and practical views on all matters of public policy; and the position he now occupies was conferred upon him in consideration of his devoted attachment to the principles of the Republican organization and his conservative course ever since his identification with that party. This is his first term in this or any other General Assembly. His opponent in the canvass of 1860 was Mr. John Kromer, a native of Pennsylvania, over whom he was elected by a majority of 913, a fact that sufficiently attests his popularity at home. In 1836 he was married to Miss Harriet Esther Clark, of Wayne county, New York. Post office address—Lima, Lagrange county, Indiana.

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### MOSES JENKINSON,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM ALLEN COUNTY.

Mr. JENKINSON was born November 5th, 1810, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and resided in that State and Kentucky until 1838, when he settled in Indiana, living alternately in Jay and Allen counties, the last sixteen years of which, however, he has resided in the latter county. Mr. Jenkinson is a lawyer by profession, to the duties of which he devotes himself with much industry. He is favored with a large and increasing practice—the result of his legal ability and prompt and honorable manner of attending to his professional business. He is a close student, and among members of the bar enjoys a reputation every way worthy of his character. In political matters he wields an extended influence at home, being very popular among his constituents, and the Democratic party of his county has not a more zealous or faithful advocate. As a citizen he enjoys the unlimited confidence and esteem of his neighbors. In the House he is noted for the deep interest he takes in the business thereof, and for his untiring efforts to advance all measures calculated to subserve public interests. He consumes no time in making speeches designed for *buncombe*, but applies his entire energies to legislation; and his votes upon all measures of importance fully vindicate his views upon State policy. As a careful and vigilant guardian of the best interests of the State, he has no superiors in that body. Post office address—Fort Wayne, Ind.

**ANSON HURD,**

REPRESENTATIVE FROM WHITE AND BENTON COUNTIES.

Mr. HURD was, in the original organization of political parties, an old line Whig; but when that party ceased to have an existence, he blended his political fortunes with the more modern political theory of Republicanism. He was born in Middlesex county, Connecticut, December 27th, 1824. Mr. C. studied Medicine, and graduated at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in 1849. In 1852, he emigrated to Benton county, Indiana, and settled at Oxford, where he has resided ever since. In 1860, he became a candidate for the Legislature, and was elected over Dr. Theo. Stewbel, by 242 majority. Mr. Hurd is an active and industrious member of the House. He is what may be termed a working member—ever alive to the welfare of the State and the interests of his constituency. Post office address—Oxford, Benton county, Indiana.

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**D. M. JONES,**

REPRESENTATIVE FROM VERMILLION COUNTY.

Mr. JONES was born on the 15th day of February, 1828, in the County of Vermillion and State of Indiana. His father, Lewis Jones, was a native of the State of Delaware, and emigrated at a very early day, and settled on the banks of the Big Vermillion river, in the above named county, then an almost entire wilderness. Being a blacksmith by trade, he carried on that branch of business, in connection with farming, for he soon cleared up a large and extensive farm. At an early age his father put him to the trade of blacksmithing, at which he continued for some years, a portion of the time, however, being spent in laboring upon the farm, and in attending the common district school of the neighborhood, which at that day was of the rudest character. At his trade he exhibited great marks of ingenuity, and soon became thoroughly acquainted with and master of the business. In his studies, too, at school, he made such rapid progress in the few branches then taught, that he soon ranked as the leading spirit.



among his class mates, and gave evidence of a mind of more than ordinary brilliancy; so much so, that his father was induced to bestow upon him a liberal education. He accordingly entered Wabash College in the year 1844, taking a regular collegiate course, where he remained for four years. Here, as well as in his boyhood at the district school, he made great proficiency, and was the acknowledged leader and able debater of the different societies, always defending his positions with marked ability.— Having determined in his own mind upon the profession of the law, he accordingly, in the year 1848 entered the office of Col. Henry S. Lane and Samuel C. Wilson, of Crawfordsville, Ind., as a student, and in the latter part of the year 1849, he was admitted to the Bar, as a regular practitioner. In 1850, he attended the Indiana University at Bloomington, and graduated in the law with distinguished honors. In 1851, he located at Newport the county seat of Vermillion, where he has since resided.— As a sound lawyer and an able advocate, he stands pre-eminent. On the first day of January, 1855, he married Miss Ellen Collett, daughter of the Hon. Stephen S. Collett, late of the county of Vermillion, who died at the city of Indianapolis about eighteen years ago, while a member of the Senate. Mr. Jones is a Republican in politics, and made an effective and vigorous canvass in the memorable campaign of 1856. He also engaged heartily in the canvass of 1860, was unanimously nominated by a convention of his own party, and elected by an increased majority of his fellow citizens, to the position which he now holds, and is filling out at the capitol of his State, with that enthusiasm and ability which has characterized his whole life. Post office address— Newport, Vermillion county, Indiana.

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### OLIVER T. JONES,

#### REPRESENTATIVE FROM WAYNE COUNTY.

Mr. JONES, the son of Levi M. and Mary Jones, was born in Kanawha county, State of Virginia, September 19th, 1810. His Great Grand-father and mothers were natives of Wales, in the West of England, who emigrated to this country and settled in Eastern Virginia, while the colonies were under the Government of Great Britain, and where his Grandparents and his

mother were born. His Grand-fathers, John Jones and Joseph Thomas, both served through the Revolutionary war, and were pensioned during their subsequent lives. His Grandfathers both emigrated to Kanawha county, Virginia, about the year 1782, where his father was born, and where he remained until the year 1814, when he emigrated to the Indiana Territory, and settled in what is now Wayne county. Ten years previous to his emigration to this State, in the year 1804, he was married to Miss Mary Thomas, his death occurring in 1823, in Wayne county, where the subject of this biography has ever since resided. On the 17th of March, 1838, he was married to Miss Mary, daughter of John and Judith King, who emigrated from Kentucky to Wayne county, Indiana, in the year 1828. Mr. Jones spent the earlier part of his life in the occupation of teacher; but after his marriage, at the age of twenty-six, he turned his attention to agriculture. Long before he attained his majority, he espoused the political faith of the old Whig party, the principles of which he zealously advocated until its dissolution, when, having no hesitancy as to his duty, politically, he attached himself to the Republican organization, and has been, and still is, one of its staunchest and most reliable members. With the interests and measures of that party he is fully identified, and in the advocacy of its principles no man evinces a more decided and determined honesty of purpose. As a Representative he is firm in his adherence to the principles of right, and the interests of those whose suffrages elevated him to a seat in the Forty-first General Assembly of the State of Indiana; and the writer of this sketch takes pleasure in according to him a prominent place in the history of the many good, noble, generous and honest men and politicians who have taken their first political degrees in Wayne county. Postoffice address—Center-ville, Wayne county, Indiana.

**W. H. KENDRICK.****REPRESENTATIVE FROM MARION COUNTY.**

Mr. KENDRICK was born in the State of Tennessee, December 21st 1815. In the year 1821, he removed from his native State, and sought a home in Ohio, and remained there until the year 1837, when he permanently settled in the State of Indiana. In early life he was identified with the Jackson Democracy, and still entertains a high admiration for the profound statesmanship, noble bearing and patriotism of that distinguished statesman and soldier. At the commencement of the Mexican war he changed his party affiliations in view of what he conceived to be the tendencies of his party to the extension of slavery. From that period up to the time of the organization of the Republican party, he sustained no particular party relation, often voting for men of the different parties, as the occasion or circumstances seemed to dictate as being proper. He came into the Republican party at the time of its organization, and has acted with it ever since. Mr. K. has implicit confidence in the principles and policy of his party, and believes that the Union and Constitution are safe when entrusted to the wisdom of its councils and the patriotism of its statesmen. Mr. Kendrick is a member of the Moravian, or United Brethren order of Christians, and occasionally acts in the capacity of clergyman. His profession is that of medicine, having graduated at Cincinnati in 1848. This is his first term in the General Assembly. He is a married man. Post office address—Indianapolis, Indiana.

**DENNIS B. KITCHEN,****REPRESENTATIVE FROM WARRICK COUNTY.**

Mr. KITCHEN was born in Bullitt county, Kentucky, June 10th, 1820, and when two years old was brought by his parents to Spencer county, Ind., in 1822. His profession is that of medicine, to the study of which he devoted himself in his early manhood with much diligence for a considerable length of the time, and until he had made himself a first class physician. After having finished his medical studies, he practiced in Barry county, Mis-

souri, during the years 1846-47-48, with a degree of success as highly satisfactory to his patients as to himself, and earned an enviable reputation for proficiency in his calling and kindness and attention in his practice. His occupation now is farming, which he pursues with an industry and enterprize truly commendable, and which have made him a first class agriculturalist. As a citizen, he has identified himself with all the reforms and improvements calculated to give his county rank as one of the first in the State. In politics he is a firm and unfaltering Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, conservative in his views, and slow to indorse new governmental measures, which so often prove to be mere vagaries, conceived in the diseased brain of politicians whose object is self-aggrandizement rather than the good of the people. His first Presidential vote was cast for James K. Polk, in 1844; and in every subsequent Presidential election up to 1856, his votes were given to the nominees of the Democratic party, for the principles of which organization he has labored for many years with a zeal entirely unselfish—for the welfare of the entire party, and not for his own personal advancement in the career of office-holding. In the canvass of 1860 his opponent was Dr. Patterson, a man of some talent and much energy, over whom he was elected by a respectable majority. As a law-maker, he attends strictly to the duties devolving upon him—always on the alert in caring for the interests of his county and the State, and never avoiding any labor or responsibility in defense of what he conceives to be correct State policy. His legislative record is one to which he can point with pride, and which his constituents can, with propriety, indorse in the most unreserved manner. Post office address—Polk Patch, Warrick county, Indiana.

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### C. B. KNOWLTON,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM CASS COUNTY.

Mr. KNOWLTON was born in Genesee county, New York, June 20th, 1827, and remained in that State until 1844, when he came to Indiana and settled at Logansport, Cass county. His political education, which commenced in childhood, was of the strictest Democratic faith; and his principles in this regard will probably

never undergo any change, as he is of the firm opinion that the policy of his party constitutes the only governmental system calculated to perpetuate the prosperity of the country. His first vote was given for Cass and Butler, in 1848. He has taken a deep interest in the political questions that have agitated the country since he became a voter. In 1858 he was nominated by the Democratic party for Representative, and elected by an increased majority on the Democratic vote, serving in the extra session of 1858 and the regular session of 1859. He was again nominated in 1860, as a Douglas Democrat, for Representative, and elected by a small majority over the Republican candidate, although the county went Republican. There were also 130 uncompromising Breckinridge votes in the county, which lessened the chances of his election. He is opposed to coercion, from principle, believing as he does, that a Republican Government cannot be maintained on any other principle than that of compromises. This is obvious from various reasons—our vast territory, extending through almost every clime, our almost innumerable branches of industry, and the varied productions of the soil, are prolific in giving rise to interests that frequently come in contact, and produce dissensions that cannot be settled in any other manner. In politics he is conservative, and disposed to cling to the national landmarks established by the fathers of the Republic. As a Representative he devotes himself with much industry to the business of legislation, and is ever careful and vigilant in guarding the numerous interests of the State. At home he is deservedly popular with the people, and is known as an enterprising and thorough business man, always active in promoting that which has for its object the building up of any particular local or State interest. He is engaged in carrying on a foundry and machine shop, where he manufactures steam engines and all kinds of agricultural implements. This establishment he purchased when he was twenty-one years of age, and has conducted it ever since. He drives his business with an energy that continually brings its reward to himself, and dispenses employment and prosperity to many others who perform the manual labor. Post office address—Logansport, Cass county, Indiana.

**CHARLES LADS,****REPRESENTATIVE FROM DEARBORN COUNTY.**

Mr. LADS was born in Bedford, France, January 10th, 1825. His parents left the sunny clime of France and emigrated to the United States in 1827, when Charles was but three years old, and settled in Dearborn county, Indiana; where Mr. L. has ever since resided, industriously following the occupation of a farmer. His education, though sufficient to enable him to acquit himself in a creditable manner as a Representative, is limited; his advantages for improvement being those afforded by the common schools, which were, in the early settlement of this State, rather poor. In 1854 he first identified himself with political affairs, and in the spring of that year was chosen Assessor of the township in which he lived, and continued for several years to discharge the duties of that office in such manner as to meet the approbation of the people who honored him with the place. Gaining friends and popularity in that position. in June, 1860, he was nominated by the Democracy of Dearborn county as a candidate for Representative, in opposition to Mr. Joseph Brant, over whom he was elected by 450 majority. This is his first term in the Legislature, and as a Representative, although making no pretensions to oratory or superior qualifications as a statesman, is a careful and vigilant public servant, having an eye single to the interests of his county and the State. In May, 1850, he married Miss Isabella Hudson, daughter of Christopher Hudson, Esq., of Delaware county, Indiana. Post office address—New Alsace, Dearborn county, Indiana.

**HIGGINS LANE,****REPRESENTATIVE FROM PUTNAM COUNTY.**

Mr. LANE was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, July 9th, 1812, and settled in Putnam county, Indiana, in 1844. He is one of those men who are the architects of their own fortunes; and the acquirements he possesses are the result of his own industry and enterprise. He is a brother of Col. Henry S. Lane,

late Governor of Indiana, and now United States Senator. He is a farmer—not one of those whose hands never touch the plow-handle, yet who deliver lectures on the subject of agriculture—but a working, practical tiller of the soil, who knows how to prepare his fields, and the proper time to sow and plant. There are many such men in the present General Assembly, and Mr. Lane is prominent among this worthy class of legislators. They are safe men, when the money of the State is to be voted away, for they know by experience that money is not produced by magic, and that all kinds of capital is the result of labor. Mr. L. has no desire to continue in political life—preferring the quiet and more profitable life of an agriculturalist. Prior to 1849 he held several minor offices, in which he rendered entire satisfaction to his constituents, and in that year he was elected to a seat in the Legislature. He ran as a Whig candidate, and was the only man on the ticket who escaped defeat. From that time up to 1860 he filled several township offices with credit to himself, and in a manner satisfactory to the people. In that year he was elected a second time as Representative. This time he was elected as a Republican, and had for his competitor one of the most popular men in the county—Mr. Samuel Colliver. Mr. Lane is now in his 49th year. Although he has been singularly successful in discharging all the official duties and obligations devolving upon him in the various positions he has held, if his own desires are consulted, he will, at the close of the present session, retire from public life entirely, and leave the race for office to others, who can better appreciate its uncertainties and perplexities. Post office address—Greencastle, Indiana.

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### NATHANIEL LEE,

#### REPRESENTATIVE FROM VIGO COUNTY.

Mr. LEE was born in Warren county, Ohio, in the year 1807, in which county he resided until the year 1834, when he removed to Vigo county, Indiana, his present place of residence. Mr. L. has not the advantages of a collegiate education, and owes all his literary acquirements to his own industry. He is a farmer, to which calling he has devoted more attention than to politics.

This is his first term. He was Judge of Probate in Vigo county one term under the old Constitution of the State. Was first elected to the General Assembly in October, 1860. Vigo county is entitled to two Representatives. Mr. Lee was one of the Republican nominees and Mr. McLean, of the House, was one of the Democratic nominees; and the result is that that county is represented by one Democrat, (Mr. McLean) and one Republican, (Mr. Lee.) The election was close. Mr. Lee has made politics a secondary matter, preferring agricultural pursuits to the uncertain and unsatisfactory career of the politician. He is a practical, working farmer, deservedly popular at home, and is a careful and wise legislator. Mr. Lee was married in Vigo county in the year 1834, to Miss Eliza Hawley. Post office address—Riley, Vigo county, Indiana.

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### DANIEL D. LIGHTNER,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM HOWARD COUNTY.

Mr. LIGHTNER was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, May 21st, 1810. At the age of fifteen years his father, John Lightner, emigrated to Fairfield county, Ohio, and about one year after his settlement in Ohio he died. Some three years after this event Daniel D. moved to Coshocton county in that State, where he remained until he attained the age of thirty-two years. During this time Mr. Lightner occupied his time in various branches of business—such as school teaching, stone cutting, clerking in a dry goods store, &c. In the year 1835 he was married to Miss Polly, daughter of Ebenezer Seaward, of Coshocton county. In the year 1832 he moved to what was then Clinton county, Indiana, but now Howard, and settled on a tract of land, densely timbered, and at once set about clearing up a farm. He remained on this farm about three years, and then removed to Russiaville, at that time just laid out. At this place he still resides, engaged in the mercantile business. In this he continued until 1855; then turned his attention to the occupations of mason and plasterer, for which he had fitted himself in his younger years. He followed this business with assiduity in the summer season, and taught school during the winter months. He remained thus engaged up to the



time for the meeting of the First General Assembly of Indiana, and then took his seat in that body. Mr. Lightner was educated under Whig influences, and during the existence of that party was an ardent and devoted member. Upon the dissolution of the Whig party he did not confine himself to any political organization, but reserved the right to vote for those whom he deemed best suited in principles and qualifications for the various offices to be filled. In 1852, when Van Buren was a candidate for the Presidency on the Buffalo platform, he exercised the right to vote for that gentleman. In 1848-9 he had voted with the Democratic party, but when the Kansas-Nebraska act was passed in 1854, and the Republican party organized, he became an ardent, working and active member of that party; with which organization he continues to act. In the month of April, at the primary election, (which system of nominating is adopted in Howard county) he received the nomination for Representative, and was elected by a majority of 500 votes. His opposing candidate was H. B. Havens, an old line Clay Whig; who first announced himself an independent candidate, but afterwards was endorsed and voted for by the Democracy of Howard county. He has taken seat for the first time in any legislative body in the Indiana Legislature on the 10th of January, 1861, and as a Representative is industrious, faithful and efficient. All through his life Mr. Lightner has pursued the different avocations in which he engaged with an industry that knew no tiring, and his business transactions have been characterized by a promptness and honesty, that precluded the remotest shadow of suspicion, and established for him the reputation of a gentleman in every sense of the word. Post office address—Russiaville, Howard county, Indiana.

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### LEANDER MCCLURG,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM CLINTON COUNTY.

Mr. MCCLURG was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, in the year 1830, and emigrated, with his parents, to Indiana, in 1839. He has been a resident of Tippecanoe and Clinton counties ever since. The circumstances under which Mr. M. labored in youth in the pursuit of knowledge, were peculiarly discouraging, and it

was no ordinary amount of perseverance that enabled him to obtain even a respectable education. However, in that respect he has signally triumphed. A great part of his early life was spent in the daily performance of the hardest and roughest of manual labor; and while engaged on a farm at from twelve and a half to fifty cents per day, and in making shingles and hauling them to Lafayette, he devoted all his evenings to study. At the age of twenty years, by dint of untiring industry, and an application to his books that was only interrupted by the rounds of his daily labor, he succeeded in so far mastering the elements of an English education as to enable him to embark in the calling of a teacher, which he followed six months. He had, however, from his seventeenth year, devoted some of his leisure hours to the study of law, and was licensed to practice by Judges Naylor and Biddle at the age of twenty-two years. He then commenced the practice of his profession at Frankfort, in which he succeeded in a manner gratifying to himself and friends. At this place, in 1854, he became connected with the *Crescent*, a weekly newspaper, and as a member of the corps editorial has earned the reputation of a ready and forcible political writer. He first engaged actively in political affairs in 1854, and in 1856 was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the district composed of the counties of Carroll and Clinton, in which capacity he acquitted himself as a thorough lawyer, and to the satisfaction of those who conferred that office upon him. In politics he is a Democrat, and this is his first term in the Legislature. In the canvass of 1860 his competitor was Judge Edwin Winslow. Post office address—Frankfort, Clinton county, Indiana.

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### **WILLIAM EDWARD McLEAN,**

REPRESENTATIVE FROM VIGO COUNTY.

Mr. McLEAN was born on the 12th day of January, 1831, at Frederick City, Maryland, and came to Indiana with the family of his grand mother, in the fall of 1836. He graduated at the Indiana State University in July, 1849, and graduated in the Law Department of the same Institution, in March, 1851, commencing the practice of the law in the city of Terre Haute immediately af-

terwards. In September, 1851, he became the Editor of the *Terre Haute Journal*, then the organ, and only Democratic paper in the Seventh Congressional District. Mr. M. was connected with this paper as its sole Editor until the fall of 1855, a period of more than four years. At the general State election in the fall of 1852, before he attained the age of 22 years, he was elected, by the Democratic party, Prosecuting Attorney for the 6th Judicial Circuit, the duties of which office he discharged for one term. In this capacity he gave ample evidence of his fine legal acquirements and his peculiar fitness for the office. In 1856 he was elected State Senator from the District composed of the counties of Vigo, Clay and Sullivan, by about 1,850 majority over his Republican opponent, Dr. Eli Bowyer. In the sessions of 1857-58 and '59, Mr. McLean was the youngest member upon the floor. In 1860 he was one of the Democratic candidates for Representative in Vigo county, and although the Republicans succeeded in carrying the county by near 200 majority, he was elected, leading the field by a handsome vote. In the Legislature he devoted himself directly to the business of the session, and in the performance of his duties, sustained his reputation as a man of superior talent. He is still unmarried, which must be from inclination, and not from necessity, as he is a particularly good looking man. Post office address—Terre Haute, Indiana.

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### C. G. MOODY,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM JASPER, NEWTON AND STARK COUNTIES.

Mr. MOODY was born in Cortlandt county, New York, October 16th, 1832. His father was a respectable and thrifty farmer, and Mr. M. until his fifteenth year, divided his time between agricultural labor and attending the common schools and academy. He was peculiarly apt at his lessons, and left most of his school-mates far behind in the contest for literary honors in the schools he attended. When fifteen years of age his health would not permit of his engaging in the rough labors of the farm, and he repaired to the city of Syracuse, in his native State, and engaged as assistant book-keeper in a forwarding and-commission house belonging to his father and brother-in-law. He remained in this

situation one year and a half, during which time his health was, in a great measure, restored. He then commenced reading law in the office of Messrs Hillis & Morgan, of Syracuse, and remained at his studies under their preceptorship nearly four years. In the fall of 1852 he came to New Albany, Indiana, and was so fortunate as to secure a partnership with that distinguished lawyer, Randall Crawford. In this connection he continued five years, at the end of which time (fall of 1858) his failing health induced him to try a residence on the high, rolling prairies of Jasper county. In the summer of 1860, without solicitation or any effort on his part whatever, he was nominated by the Republicans for Representative, and elected in a district that never, since the organization of parties in the State, failed to send a Democrat to the Legislature. This was a triumph in the commencement of his political career that must ever be a source of satisfaction to Mr. Moody. It speaks volumes in favor of the man—it proclaims his character as a man of the strictest integrity and most unsullied honor. The achievement of breaking down the Democratic party in that Gibraltar of the organization, and establishing the precedent of electing a Republican Representative—in the short space of two years, is a task that none but a gentleman of the first order of talent could compass. And talent is not the only requisite to the accomplishment of a political feat of this character. It requires a degree of popularity that cannot be obtained unless the champion is gifted with all the characteristics of the high-toned and honorable gentleman. In his legal acquirements Mr. Moody is inferior to very few members of the Indiana Bar, and excelled by none of his age. As a member of the House he is distinguished for close application to his duties and for the efficient performance of the same. He is gifted with rare abilities, and is destined in the future to figure conspicuously in the public affairs of the State and Nation. As a man he is generous and kind, more disposed to forgive than condemn, and is possessed of a heart full of noble impulses, and that always feels for other's woes; and a hand that never fails to extend the relief dictated by the heart. Such a man is Mr. C. G. Moody; and more—in every virtue he excels the degree accorded to him in this sketch. Post office address—Carpenter's Creek, Jasper county, Indiana.

**J. A. MOORMAN,**

REPRESENTATIVE FROM RANDOLPH COUNTY.

MR. MOORMAN was born in Richmond county, North Carolina, August 19th, 1820, and came, with his parents, to Indiana, in 1822, settling in Randolph county, in the same neighborhood where he now resides. By profession he is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but the occupation he relies on for support is that of farming. His advantages for acquiring an education, were such as the common schools afforded in the early settlement of the West. His literary attainments, however, are superior, and they were secured by his own exertions. Mr. M. has been married twice. The first time to Miss Nancy Hiatt, of Randolph county, who died in May, 1847. He was married again in May, 1849, to Miss Mercy Shaw, of Wayne county. He is a Republican in principle, but never took an active part in politics until the canvass of 1860, when his party selected him as their candidate for Representative, and he commenced and made an active and vigorous canvass. His opponent was Mr. John Key, over whom he was elected by a majority of 876 votes. He acquitted himself well as a Representative, and was recognized in the House as an able and industrious member of that body. Previous to the organization of the Republican party he acted with the "old Liberty party."

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**WILLIAM G. MOSS,**

REPRESENTATIVE FROM GREENE COUNTY.

MR. MOSS was born in Washington county, Indiana, November 19th, 1822, and his parents removed to Greene county about the year 1826. Most of his time has been spent as a tiller of the soil. Mr. M. never engaged with much zest in politics, though he has had somewhat to do with that perplexing science, having been twice elected to the office of Sheriff of his own county, his first election occurring in 1856. In the race for legislative honors he was the regular nominee of his party, and was opposed by Mr. Armisted Owen. Like many others whose lot was cast in Indi-

ana at an early day, Mr. M. was denied the advantages of early education, but by close application and untiring study during the hours that he was exempt from the duties of his calling, qualified himself for the prompt and competent discharge of the duties connected with the several posts of honor conferred upon him by his constituents. He is one of the noble examples where young men, unassisted, alone, and surrounded by difficulties, have succeeded in placing their feet upon the rounds of the ladder of fame. Like the great body of his party, he favors non-intervention by Congress in State or Territory, on slavery, but is willing to make any reasonable concessions calculated to preserve the Union and Constitution inviolate. Mr. Moss is a Democrat, and is a member this winter for the first time. As a legislator Mr. M. is industrious and energetic, and commands a full share of confidence and influence in the body of which he is a member. Post office address—Linton, Greene county, Indiana.

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**JACOB MUTZ,**

REPRESENTATIVE FROM SHELBY COUNTY.

Mr. MUTZ was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, October 11th, 1825. In 182— his parents emigrated to Montgomery county, Ohio, where he remained until he was twenty-one years of age. He then came to Indiana and settled in his present place of residence. By trade he is a blacksmith, and loud and clear, night and day, his strokes on the anvil rang out upon the air; and many an evening, the traveler, as he passed by, saw the cheerful glow of his forge and the showers of sparks as they flew in countless numbers from beneath the stalwart blows of his sledge. This business he relinquished, and turned his attention to agriculture, as a less laborious, more lucrative and pleasant occupation. In this calling he exercises a degree of industry not practiced by many farmers in Indiana. He is not of that class who never have time to do anything except sit on pine boxes in front of stores in the county seats, plying their jaws on tobacco and their jack knives on the boxes to which they are anchored. Neither does he belong to that class who always get done planting corn, harvesting, or any other piece of work, precisely at noon on Fri-

day. There are thousands of them in Indiana; and nothing short of an interposition of Providence could induce them to perform any labor from that time until Monday morning. No, he is not of this order of agriculturalists; but a thrifty, judicious cultivator of the Western staples. In politics he is a Democrat of the Douglas school; a firm and ardent supporter of that man and his principles. He was put in nomination by the Democrats of Shelby county, in May, and elected in October, 1860, over Hon. Cyrus Wright, a good citizen, fine lawyer and a consistent Republican. His majority was 248. This is his first term in the Indiana, or any other Legislature; and has so performed the duties committed to his care as to receive the approbation of his constituents, and the confidence and respect of all the members of the House. He has filled several township offices in a manner that redounded to the interests of the township, and secured him much popularity among his neighbors. He was married to Miss Maria, daughter of Leonard Snepp, of Montgomery county, Ohio, December 7th, 1847. Post office address—Edinburgh, Johnson county, Indiana.

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### **RICHARD M. NEBEKER,**

REPRESENTATIVE FROM WARREN COUNTY.

Mr. NEBEKER was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, July 29th, 1811. In 1823 he accompanied his father Lucas Nebeker, to the territory now embraced in Fountain county, in this State for the purpose of raising a crop preparatory to a final removal of the family from Ohio, which was done in the fall of that year. They settled in what is now Troy township, Fountain county, some two or three years previous to its organization. At the organization of the county, Lucas Nebeker was elected one of its Associate Judges, and served seven years, in the meantime, conducting his farm to which occupation Richard M. was brought up, and in which he continued until 1832. In that year he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Covington, the county-seat of Fountain, in which he continued until 1840. During this time, and while merchandising he was married to Miss Lucinda, daughter of James Long, Esq., of Fountain county. In September, 1839, his father died. At the happening of this event, he closed up his

mercantile business, as near as practicable, and retired to a farm in that county, and engaged in agriculture, continuing in that business until 1844. In that year he became rather unsettled in his business pursuits; and in 1850 went to Warren county, his present place of residence, opposite Covington, to superintend the erection of the Draw Bridge over the Wabash river at that place, which is acknowledged to be the best bridge on the river. This work occupied his entire attention for near three years. The bridge was built by a Company chartered by an act of the Legislature in 1850, of which company John Adamson, Richard M. and George Nebeker, and such others as they might associate with them, were made members. The management of this bridge is still under the immediate supervision of Mr. Nebeker, which in connection with agriculture, engages all his time not taken up in representing the interests of his fellow citizens in the General Assembly. In 1840 Mr. Nebeker was supported by the Whig party of Fountain county as their candidate for Sheriff, when there was a Democratic majority of 400, the result of which was that he was beaten by only about 180 votes. In this contest Mr. N. would have been successful but for pledges made by a large number of whigs to support Mr. Wm. R. Orr, an independent Democratic candidate. Had Mr. N. been inclined to dissimulation he would undoubtedly have been successful. In 1844 he was again a candidate and received the full vote of his party. In 1851 Mr. Nebeker and Col. Bryant were the only whigs spoken of for Representative in Warren county, and on mutual agreement Col. Bryant declined, on the 4th of July, to be a candidate, leaving the race, as the friends of Mr. N. supposed, to him alone. Arranging his appointments the same day, he prepared to canvass the county. On the 5th, the day following this agreement, Col. Bryant announced himself a candidate, when Mr. N. declined to run, leaving the contest to Col. Bryant and Col. Lucas, the Democratic candidate, the result of which was that Col. L. was elected by a majority of sixty votes. Educated a Whig, Mr. Nebeker, at the organization of the Republican party, became a member of that organization, and in 1858 was put in nomination for Representatives at the primary election, against C. B. White; and made the canvass against Robert A. Chandler, a Republican, who refused to submit his claims to the convention, and over whom he



was elected by a majority of 138 votes. Serving in the special and regular sessions of 1858-9, with honor and distinction, he was re-nominated at the primary election in April, and elected in October, 1860, to a seat in the Forty-first General Assembly. His opponents at the nominating election were Dr. Abborn and I. C. Adams, Republicans who submitted their claims to the Convention, the latter of whom, however, bolted afterwards, took the stump against Mr. Nebeker, and in favor of George W. Johnson, an independent Republican, while Dr. Abborn supported him manfully, and with energy and power, the contest resulting in the election of Mr. Nebeker by a majority of 321 votes. In all his engagements he has ever been a working man, and as a Representative in the State Legislature, retains all his energy and industry, and is one of the most active and diligent members of the House. Post office address—Covington, Fountain county, Ind.

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### E. B. NEWMAN,

#### REPRESENTATIVE FROM WAYNE COUNTY.

Mr. NEWMAN was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, September 1st, 1826, and settled in Wayne county, Indiana, in November, 1836. Mr. N., like most men who settled in the West at an early day, is the architect of his own fortune and educational acquirements. At home, during the leisure hours that were spared to him from his duties, he secured a thorough English and classical education—an important auxiliary in public life and in the practice of the law. In 1856 he engaged in the law business, having been previously admitted, at Centerville, Wayne county, and in a short time received a sufficient amount of business to require his undivided attention. Few lawyers have applied themselves with more unremitting industry to their books, and few have succeeded in a more complete mastery of that perplexing science. He taught school ten years—from 1846 until 1856, having been previously a pupil two years under the preceptorship of Professor Hoshour, in the Cambridge City High School, of which institution Mr. H. was Principal at that time. In the House of Representatives he is an energetic and working member, and enjoys the confidence and respect of his peers

in that body. He is a member of the Select Committee of Thirteen, to which was referred a series of very important resolutions in regard to the national troubles—introduced the first day of the session. He is also a member of the Committee on Federal Relations, and on the Organization of Courts. Mr. Newman had always been a devoted adherent of Whig principles, and was identified with that party until 1854. On the advent of the Republican party he endorsed its principles, and worked for their success with a zeal that acknowledged no failure. He was elected to a place in the present Legislature without opposition, and this is his first term. At home among his constituents, Mr. Newman stands high as a man, and is deservedly popular as a public servant. He was married in Henry county, Indiana, September 1st, 1847, to Miss Mary Ann Harden. Post office address—Milton, Wayne county, Indiana.

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### JAMES ORR,

#### REPRESENTATIVE FROM DELAWARE COUNTY.

Mr. ORR was born February 25th, 1815, in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, but was in his early youth brought by his father to this country in 1821. He settled in 1839 on the farm where he still resides, in Delaware county, Indiana, three miles north of Selma, a station on the Indianapolis, Pittsburg and Cleveland Railroad. He was for five years a member of the Delaware Board of County Commissioners. In 1852 he was elected to represent Delaware county in the Legislature. His principal opponent was Hon. Marcus E. Smith, over whom he was elected by 71 votes. At the end of the term Mr. Orr returned to his farm with the determination never again to enter political life. He was, however, at the solicitation of his friends, induced to become a candidate for the Legislature in 1860, and was again elected, beating Dr. George W. Gorst 727 votes. Mr. Orr is a farmer, and is in easy and independent circumstances. His legal learning is quite respectable. In politics he was a Whig, and done effective service under the Whig banner until the death-stricken hand of the sage of Ashland could bear it aloft no longer. Yet even until it was the winding sheet of the gallant Harry of

the West, did he endeavor to bear it onward as the standard of political progress and reform. In 1856 he supported John C. Fremont for President, and in 1860 done effective service for Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Orr is a good debater; is kind and courteous to all, even to his most bitter political enemies; and although he is earnest, firm and zealous as a politician, yet he is by no means a partisan, and may be regarded as of that class of conservative men who, although meddling but little in politics, taking no very active part in public affairs, may yet be considered as better friends to their country than to party. Post office address—Selma Station, Delaware county, Indiana.

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### W. W. OWENS,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Mr. OWENS was born in Mason county, Kentucky, in April, 1828, and received the rudiments of an English education. His parents being in limited circumstances he had to labor very hard to secure the means of subsistence, to purchase books, pay his tuition, &c. To add to the difficulties by which he was already surrounded his father died when he was quite young, leaving him the task of supporting his widowed mother. But against all these embarrassments he struggled manfully, and in the end came off victorious. At the age of 18 he visited Maury county, Tennessee, and was about two years a student at Williamsport and Columbia, devoting his time to Latin, mathematics and the higher branches. In 1845 Mr. Owens settled in Bedford, Indiana, and engaged in the drug business, aided by Gustavus Clark; and subsequently was appointed Postmaster at that place under President Taylor, and held the office for several years. In November, 1853, he was married to Miss Rebecca A. Crooke, an amiable and very intelligent young lady. In 1854 he was a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, and was defeated by the influence of Know-Nothingism. About that time, the Whig party being broken up, he commenced co-operating with the Democracy, with whom he has since taken a decided, conservative stand. In 1856 he removed to Sullivan, engaged in farming, and was nominated in August, by the Democracy, and elected in October over his oppo-

nents—Patten, Republican, and Ormsby and Griffith, Democrats, by 1,027 majority. Identified with the industrial interests of the whole country, and believing that extreme party men and measures have done much to cripple the commerce, distract finances, and aggravate sectional antagonisms, the member from Sullivan favors compromise, and is willing to accept the Crittenden resolutions, or any other basis of adjustment that will restore peace to all sections, re-consecrate the Union of these States, and renew the fraternal ties made sacred by the blood and treasure of our fathers. Mr. Owens is more of the statesman and less of the politician than many public men, and feels a deeper interest in the welfare of the country than in the success of the cherished schemes of any political party; and if such men only had heretofore been selected to fill the important offices of the country, the present national troubles would never have been known. In the House he is distinguished for his watchfulness of the public interests and the energy with which he labors for the good of the whole people. In his deportment he is kind and courteous, and by his gentlemanly bearing has won the confidence and esteem of his fellow members to the fullest extent. At home he is a public spirited and enterprising citizen, and no man in his county is more deservedly popular with the masses, or regarded with kinder feelings by his neighbors. Post office address—Sullivan Sullivan county, Indiana.

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### MARCUS A. O. PACKARD,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE COUNTIES OF MARSHALL AND STARK.

Mr. PACKARD was born in Lenawee county, Mich., July 21, 1834. His parents both dying when he was a small child, he was adopted into the family of his grand parents, on the paternal side, and came with them to Marshall county, Indiana, when that county was yet very new. He remained with them on a farm until his fifteenth year, when he entered the store of J. L. Westervelt, Esq., of Plymouth, as a clerk. He followed this avocation two years; when, not wishing to make the mercantile business the pursuit of his life, and having long had a secret and burning desire to acquire an education, he left the store and entered an

academy at Spring Arbor, Michigan, to prepare for college. After remaining here eighteen months, teaching during vacations, in 1853 he entered the Sophomore class of the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, and graduated June 25th, 1856, in regular course. He then entered the law office of Messrs. Baker & Wilkark, of Adrian, Michigan, as a student. In the spring following he was elected Justice of the Peace in the village of Tecumseh, where he had made his home during his whole stay in Michigan. At this place he resided at the house of his uncle, Hon. P. R. Adams, to whose fatherly kindness, counsel and assistance, he is much indebted for his success in life. Shortly after this he entered a law office in Tecumseh, and pursued his legal studies under the direction of the Hon. C. A. Stacy, and in August of the same year was admitted to the bar in the city of Monroe, before Hon. E. H. C. Wilson, Judge of the Circuit Court. He was married on the 15th of September following to Miss Hattie M. Thompson, daughter of Judge Thompson, of Lyons, Michigan; and in the month of October settled in Plymouth, Marshall county, Indiana, and commenced the practice of law, and has lived there ever since. Mr. P. for a time was editor of the Marshall county *Democrat*, published at Plymouth, and in that capacity made his *debut* in the political arena. A strong and vigorous writer, Mr. Packard gained many friends and admirers while connected with that paper. He is an unfaltering Democrat, and as he expresses it, is "determined to die in that political faith." In 1859 the University of Michigan, at its Commencement, conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts. Mr. P. was the regular nominee of the Democracy of the counties he represents. His competitor was Dr. J. C. Jones, of Starke county. Post office address—Plymouth, Marshall county, Indiana.

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### ROBERT PARRETT,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM ELKHART AND LAGRANGE COUNTIES.

Mr. PARRETT is a native of Southern Indiana, and is thirty-seven years of age. The days of his boyhood were spent on the banks of the Ohio river, on a farm near Evansville, and his labors during the years of his minority were such as to render him an

adept in the mysteries of producing good crops in the field, and fine building material in the brick-yard. He understands well the interests of the laboring man—is one of the people, and from choice is more apt to select his friends and associates from that class than any other. He is one of those men who acknowledge no difference between the high and the low, being a firm believer in the doctrine that “all men are created equal,” and that true nobility consists alone in virtue and intelligence, independent of the accident of birth. He was educated at the Asbury University, Greencastle, Indiana, and graduated in 1845. He immediately thereafter entered upon the active duties of life, without money or property, as a school teacher. While engaged in that profession he studied law, without the aid of school or teacher; was licensed to practice in the spring of 1851, and since that time has been earnestly engaged in his profession. The records of the courts where he practiced will show, by the number and importance of the cases in which he has been engaged, the success with which he has prosecuted the profession of his choice and the confidence and esteem in which he is held by his neighbors—for although he has been in competition with attorneys in age and profession much his seniors, he has notwithstanding, for the last six years, had as much business committed to his care as any other attorney in the county where he resides. But although thus successful in the practice of his profession, while others have grown rich on no better practice, he has acquired but a moderate amount of property, owing, perhaps to a good natured way he has of letting his clients pay almost when and what they will, and in cases of hardship and poverty, wholly refusing fee or reward, for his services. Owing to his position in, and relations to the community as a teacher, he took no part in the political affairs of his country, until he commenced the practice of his profession, when he united with the Democratic party and became an ardent supporter of the principles of that organization, as he understood them—until the repeal of what is commonly denominated “the Missouri Compromise line” in 1854. After that he was known as an anti-Nebraska Democrat until the adoption of the Cincinnati Platform, when, believing that the doctrine of popular sovereignty was not in that platform, he immediately identified himself with the Republican party, and has ever since been an un-

compromising Republican. In April, 1852, he was elected Justice of the Peace in the town in which he lived. In the fall of the same year he was elected District Attorney of the District composed of the counties of Elkhart and Lagrange, by a large majority, having received the nomination at a Democratic Convention, while at the same election, the Whig nominee for Judge at the same District was elected. In 1856, while sick at home, he was, by the Republican Convention of the Tenth Judicial Circuit, nominated for Prosecuting Attorney of that District, against his consent, but on account of a failure of the person who printed the Republican tickets for the County of Adams, to place his name on them, he was defeated. In 1858, he was strongly solicited to accept the nomination for Judge of the same District, but declined on account of the ill-health of his wife, and his consequent dislike to be absent from home. In 1860 he was unanimously nominated by the Republican party as Joint Representative of the counties of Elkhart and Lagrange; and notwithstanding he was confined to his bed by severe illness during the entire campaign, was elected by a large majority. His duties as Representative have been discharged in a manner fully sustaining his previous character, industry and honesty. The correctness of his views on matters of legislation and the masterly logic with which he fortifies his position, proclaim him a man of superior talent—not that kind of talent that is accorded through courtesy to rich men, on an ancient supposition that wealth and talent is inseparably connected—but that talent which is appreciated and acknowledged by men of talent. His liberal and just views in regard to the status of the different layers of society, and his enmity to all kinds of aristocracy—which is generally propagated by brainless snobs—have secured for him the golden opinions of those with whom he mingles as a friend and fellow citizen. Post office address—Lagrange, Indiana.

**WILLIAM CARROLL PITTS,****REPRESENTATIVE FROM POSEY COUNTY.**

Mr. PITTS was born in Robertson county, Tennessee, May 1st, 1815, and is now, consequently, forty-five years of age. He has resided in Lynn township, Posey county, Ind., forty-two years; and has devoted all his time, since old enough to labor, to agriculture. He is peculiarly identified with the interests of his county, having settled in it at a very early day, and witnessed the dense forests recede and the waving corn spring up in their places. With a lively interest he saw old Posey emerge from the Wilderness, and assume, all over her broad and fertile acres, the livery of wealth and prosperity. With his strong arm he has prostrated many a giant oak, and assisted largely in the rude architecture of the homely, but hospitable log cabins of that day. Having lived so long in, and done so much for his adopted county, it is fit that he should now represent her interests in the Legislature of the State; and to no one, with more propriety, could such a commission be delegated. He eagerly availed himself of all the means of education within his reach, which were at first extremely limited; but as improvement advanced, and libraries were introduced, he did not fail to gather from them a fund of general information that fitted him for the performance of all the duties of a useful and enterprising citizen, and qualified himself for the honorable position he now occupies. As a member of the House of Representatives he watches with a jealous care the interests of his constituents, and his votes are always found recorded where wisdom and patriotism dictate, when important measures of public policy are to be passed upon, and is known as a prudent and industrious member, enjoying a large share of confidence and influence in that body. At home he is the recipient of a flattering popularity among his constituency, and is blessed with the friendship of his neighbors in a manner calculated to gladden the heart and awaken all its nobler impulses. To such men—who have, by the most unrelenting labor, brought the State to her present happy and prosperous condition—should be awarded a large share of public honors; and no class of men discharge the functions of official position with more credit to themselves or honor to the commonwealth. In politics he is a Democrat; but is more interested in the pacific



settlement of our National difficulties, than in the success of any political organization, and is in favor of any honorable concession that would accomplish so desirable a result. Post office address—Mt. Vernon, Posey county, Indiana.

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### JOHN A. POLK,

#### REPRESENTATIVE FROM JOHNSON COUNTY.

M. POLK was born in Nelson county, Kentucky, in 1829. His father was a blacksmith, and carried on that business for twelve years in Taylorsville, Spencer county, Kentucky. In 1843 he relinquished his trade, and moved, with his family on a farm, with a view to shunning the vice and idleness of a village life, and rearing his children to habits of virtue and industry. At the age of 21 years, Mr. John A. Polk, having obtained a liberal English education, determined to select the law as his profession, and accordingly commenced his studies under the supervision of the Hon. James Guthrie, of Louisville, Kentucky, and graduated in the Law Department of the Louisville University, in 1853. He practiced law, with profit, in the capacity of clerk, in John W. Tyler's law office until 1855, when, on account of a seemingly impaired constitution, caused by too close application and a sedentary life, he abandoned the practice, and returned to his father's farm, in Bullitt county, and resorted to manual labor as a means of regaining his health. In 1856, he, with his father and family, settled in Greenwood, Johnson county, Indiana, where they all now live. Here, by practicing industry and economy, with some assistance from his father, he secured a farm and a pleasant home. He was married to Miss M. M., daughter of Mr. Joseph S. Embree, Madison county, Kentucky, on the 1st of November, 1860. His political experience, over and above what every American citizen should have, is comprised in the year 1860. Without electioneering or making a canvass, he received 510 votes more than his opponent, Wm. N. Dupree, for Representative of Johnson county. Although originally an old line Whig, he has been acting with the Democratic party for four years preceding his election, believing, as he expresses it, "that its doctrines and policy looked directly to the peaceful and harmonious perpetuation

of the Union ; but that now, in these critical times, when the Federal Government is about to be immersed into civil war and disruption, is willing to lay aside the partizan, and counsel mutual concession, moderation, prudence and conciliation on the part of all." Post office Address—Greenwood, Johnson county, Indiana.

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### LEWIS PROSSER,

#### REPRESENTATIVE FROM BROWN COUNTY.

Mr. PROSSER was born in Richland county, Ohio, September 18th, 1826. When he was 14 years of age, his parents removed to Brown county, Indiana. He has ever since resided in that county. His father, Daniel M. Prosser, being a farmer, Lewis was brought up to the same calling, to which he has devoted all his life excepting about nine years, while he was acting as County Auditor, to which position he was elected in 1849, and re-elected in October, 1854. At the expiration of this term he returned to his farm, where he still resides. At the age of 21 years, Mr. P. entered the University at Bloomington, and graduated in 1849, a short time previous to his election as County Auditor. He was married on the 4th of February, 1850, to Miss Mary Jane Day, daughter of William Day, of Morgan county, Indiana. Retiring from the office of Auditor, to his farm, he was again called out by the Democratic party, and put in nomination for Representative, and elected over William W. Hays, a prominent and influential Republican of that county, by a majority of 333. Taking his seat in the special session of 1858 and regular session of 1859, he served until the close of the session, and returned with honor to his home. His political course was indorsed by his constituents, and in the month of April, 1860, he was nominated for a seat in the present session of the Legislature. His opposing candidates were James W. McIlvain (Republican,) and John Beck, (independent Democrat,) over whom he was elected by a majority of 275 votes. As County Auditor, and as a Representative in the General Assembly of the State, Mr. Prosser has always proven himself worthy of the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens. A man

of more infinite jest and genial good humor does not live in the State. He is a faithful and consistent Representative, being conservative in all his political notions, and not following after the wild chimeras of that class of political leaders who deem that their own views of State policy embody a panacea for all the ills of the body politic. Post office address—Bean Blossom, Brown county, Indiana.

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### CHRISTIAN PROW,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Mr. PROW was born in Washington county, Indiana, November 13th, 1819. His early years were spent on a farm, in all the varied labors of which he is an adept, having experimentally learned them when quite a youth. Indeed, he could have made himself master of the mystery of successfully cultivating the soil, in no other way—for, in addition to the nicest observation and the best judgment, an exercise of the muscles is actually necessary in this most useful of all occupations. As to education, he was an attendant of that institution so frequently mentioned in this work—the common school—and eagerly imbibed all the learning dispensed within its walls, which only sufficed to create a thirst for a knowledge of the higher branches. After leaving school he embraced every opportunity of improving his mind in the way of reading and study. He pursued this course industriously and unremittingly, and triumphed in his undertaking of finishing the education commenced at school. The hour of midnight frequently found him at his books, gleaning from the writings of sages and philosophers, by the light of a wood fire, the gems of literature and the facts of history they had recorded for the instruction of future generations. In this way many of our most useful citizens and prominent statesmen have qualified themselves for public position. Politically, Mr. Prow is a Democrat of the Douglas school, and above every other consideration, he values the Constitution and the Union, and would make any honorable sacrifice to preserve the former in its purity, and the latter in its prosperity and greatness. In the House he engaged with a will in the business of legislation, and done all that any one man could compass

towards completing the necessary business before the adjournment. He was always at his post, and always prompt in defending the interests of his locality and the State. This is his first term in any deliberative body. He was elected in the canvass of 1860 over Corkins Brown, a very prominent Republican of Washington county, by a majority of 488 votes, which speaks well for his political standing and worth as a citizen. Prior to his election to the General Assembly, he held several township offices, the duties of which he discharged with fidelity to the interests involved. He has been twice married—the first time to Miss Louisa Gould, of Washington county, and subsequently to Miss Mary Ann Driskell. Post office address—Campbellsburgh, Washington county, Indiana.

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### REUBEN S. RAGAN,

#### REPRESENTATIVE FROM PUTNAM COUNTY.

Mr. RAGAN was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, March 10th, 1819. In politics he was a Democrat prior to 1854, when he attached himself to what was then known by some as the Temperance party, by others as the Fusion party. At the advent of Republicanism he identified himself with that party and has been one of the most devoted adherents of its principles from that time to the present. Mr. Ragan believes that the Union and Constitution should be preserved as they are; and that this is the best compromise that can be made in regard to the national troubles. His profession is that of the law. The principal part of his education was obtained at the Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Indiana, having taken a full scientific course in that Institution from 1845 to 1848, after which he taught in a seminary at Perrysville, Kentucky, where he married in 1850, and in 1852 attended the Law School at the Indiana University, at Bloomington, under the tuition of Hon. David McDonald. This is his first term in the Legislature. His colleague is Higgins Lane, and their opponents were John Adams, Samuel Collins, H. R. Pitchlynn and P. Harney. Mr. Ragan has had conferred upon him, unsolicited, by the citizens of Greencastle, the offices of Town Councilman, Town Recorder and Mayor. His grandparents settled in

Kentucky about the year 1790. in the early settlement of that State. His mother had seven brothers who served in the war of 1812, and one, Captain Smith, was killed in the battle of River Raisin, Michigan. His father, Robert Ragan, volunteered in Captain McAfee's company of Kentucky Infantry, but consented to let his brother, Abner Ragan, take his place, who was in the battle of the Thames, and there made a prisoner of war. Mr. R.'s father again volunteered in Captain Harland's company, and marched to the place of rendezvous, (Frankfort,) and was discharged, no more men being wanted. Mr. Ragan, sr., settled in Hendricks county, Indiana, in 1830, where he still resides. Post office address—Greencastle, Putnam county, Indiana.

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**J. R. RANDALL,**

**REPRESENTATIVE FROM NOBLE COUNTY.**

Mr. RANDALL was born in Franklin county, Ohio, September 23d, 1818. As to his education (which is excellent,) we have heard it stated that he graduated in a log school house; but as he is a printer, it is reasonable to suppose that he, like hundreds of other members of the craft—like the immortal Franklin—graduated in a printing office among the type. He made Indiana his home in 1839, and has resided in the State until the present time. He has been an editor for many years, in which capacity he has of course, assisted in "making great men," a task for which editors get few thanks and no favors. To Mr. Randall belongs the honor, (if the writer mistakes not) of establishing the first paper ever published in Adams county, in this State; and is the first editor and publisher who has made the publication of a Republican newspaper in Noble county a success. Politically Mr. Randall was raised a Whig, and up to the dissolution of that party, was an ardent and unwavering devotee of its principles. Upon its dissolution he became a member of the Republican organization, advocating its principles with the same firm, honest and decided, yet unassuming ability, that characterized his course as a Whig. He has been actively engaged in politics for twenty-two years, and has established a character for honesty that is accorded to but few politicians; and as a reward for his integrity, he was elected to a seat in the Forty-

first General Assembly of his adopted State by the Republican party of Noble county. His opponent was D. W. C. Denny, a Democrat of prominence and influence, and a man of unsullied character. As a Representative Mr. Randall was faithful and true to the interests of those whom he was chosen to represent; modest and unassuming in his character, he wasted no time in useless speeches; but on all questions of importance, the journals show a record creditable to himself, and over which his constituents will never have occasion to blush. Post office address—Ligonier, Noble county, Indiana.

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### A. H. ROBBINS,

#### REPRESENTATIVE FROM FULTON COUNTY.

Mr. ROBBINS was born in Adams county, Ohio, July 4th, 1826, and came with his father, Joseph Robbins, to Henry county, Ind. In the spring of 1836 he left Henry county and settled in Fulton county, where he has resided ever since. Living as he did, to the age of manhood, on the frontier, he was not blessed with superior educational advantages. No institution of learning ever opened its door to him, except the common school. Like many men who settled early in Indiana, Mr. R., instead of sitting down and folding his hands when the day's work was done—or fishing and hunting when duty would permit—diligently applied himself to the study of all the useful books he could command, and perused them with an untiring zeal that resulted in his mental improvement to such an extent that he was enabled in the spring of 1848 to commence reading medicine, in the office of Hon. G. N. Fitch, where he continued his reading for some time, and subsequently graduated in medicine and surgery. In the medical profession he is recognized as a talented and accomplished physician, and in the region of his practice, bears the reputation of a careful and successful practitioner. In 1856 he was elected Representative from his county. His opponent was Hon. C. J. Stradley, a deservedly popular man. He was again selected by his party as a candidate for the same office in the summer of 1860, and elected by a respectable majority over his opponent, Dr. S. S. Terry. In politics he is a staunch Democrat of the Jackson school, and although a

working member of his party, and entirely devoted to the success of its principles, has never thrust himself forward as a recipient of its favors. His eminent fitness for the place and sterling virtues as a man, were his chief recommendations for the position he now occupies—the duties of which he discharges to the entire satisfaction of his constituents, and in such a manner as to entitle him to the respect and confidence of the members of the House. He is a man of the people, the real friend of the laboring classes of the country. This is true of Mr. R. “A friend of the laboring classes.” That is a high-sounding and potent sentence with leading men; but how many professional politicians are such friends? They are not as numerous as grains of sand on the sea-shore. No. Neither are there as many of them as public men. Men looking for public favors all profess to be of this stamp, but very many are wanting in sincerity when they declare themselves to be such. Mr. R. is, nevertheless, the warm and devoted friend of the laboring classes, and never remains in the back-ground when their interests need an advocate. He is in favor of a rigid economy in the administration of both State and National affairs, and believes in that system of legislation which is calculated to preserve to the people the greatest amount of personal freedom and the greatest degree of liberty compatible with the public good. He was married in March, 1852, to Miss Lucinda Small. Post office address—Rochester, Fulton county, Indiana.

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### OMAR F. ROBERTS,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM DEARBORN COUNTY.

Mr. ROBERTS was born near Manchester village, in the township of the same name, in Dearborn county, Indiana, June 17th, 1834. His parents were natives of the State of Maine; they were not surrounded by affluence, but were, nevertheless, highly respected and much esteemed in the neighborhood in which they lived, for the purity of their lives and the high standard of morals they observed. His father was a minister of the gospel, and a farmer by occupation. Mr. R., jr., labored on his father's farm doing all the heavy work at the same—plowing, clearing, chop-

ping cord-wood, splitting rails, and the like, until he was 18 years of age. At that time he entered the Lawrenceburg Institute, then under the management of Prof. B. T. Hoyte, now of Asbury University, in this State, where he remained two years, paying his board and tuition by following the avocation he was trained to on his father's farm. He acquired a liberal English education, and in the winter of 1855 he entered the law office, in the city of Aurora, of the Hon. William S. Holman, now a member of Congress from the Fourth District. With this gentleman he pursued his studies until the fall of 1856, when he entered the Indiana University, and graduated in the Law Department, under Judge James Hughes, ex-member of Congress, Professor of Law, and Judge Ambrose B. Carlton, Professor of Law, *pro tem.*, February 27th, 1857. His political life dates back to the summer of 1854. In September of that year he made his first political speech, in his native school district, taking for his subject the doctrines of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which he vindicated with marked ability. In the same speech he also denounced Know Nothingism in all its phases, as being dangerous to the liberties of the people. He was then in his nineteenth year. Politically, Mr. R. is a Democrat who "knows no variableness nor shadow of turning." He was born a Democrat, educated in that political faith, and never has, for one moment, doubted the correctness of its principles or the wisdom of the measures his party have from time to time placed in issue in the political field. This is his first term in the Legislature. In the canvass of 1860 he had a colleague, Mr. C. Lads. Their opponents were Wm. Weber, Esq., and Joseph Brand, Esq. In the canvass, however, Mr. Weber, of Aurora, was pitted against Mr. Roberts, by public opinion, as his particular opponent. Mr. R. was elected by 386 majority. He made a very thorough canvass, and delivered during the campaign thirty-five speeches. For the presidency Mr. R. supported Stephen A. Douglas. The career of Mr. Roberts, from youth to the riper years of manhood, proclaims the character of the man, and evinces a determination and moral courage, integrity and honesty of purpose, connected with a laudable ambition to win for himself a fortune and a name, that furnish a record worthy of emulation by every young man in the State. In all his undertakings he has met with a success as complete as



it was merited. He is an excellent lawyer; and as a Representative of the people is distinguished for his ability, industry, and disposition to transact the business of legislation in the best possible manner, in the shortest possible time. He was married to Miss Eliza Jane Elder, of Dearborn county, on Christmas day, 1860. Post office address—Aurora, Dearborn county, Indiana.

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### MASON G. SHERMAN,

#### REPRESENTATIVE FROM LAPORTE COUNTY.

Mr. SHERMAN's life is one crowded with events and changes of place to a degree not often met with except in the history of a professional traveler. He appears to be possessed with the power of ubiquity, and is, as a traveler, almost a rival of Bayard Taylor. He was born in the town of Barre, Washington county, Vermont, January 5th, 1805. In 1826, removed to St. Lawrence county, New York. He went to South America in 1829, and during the year 1830 resided on the Falkland Islands. In 1831 he visited the Islands of St. Catherine's, Brazil, where he tarried several months, and traveled thence to the city of Rio Janeiro, in Brazil. From there he went to Pernambuco, and in 1832 returned to Massachusetts; where he remained some months, and then visited Vermont. In 1833 he went again to New York, where he studied the profession of medicine, and graduated in 1836. He practiced medicine in the State of New York from 1836 until 1844. In 1843 he married the daughter of Colonel Hartwell, Colonel of the Provisional forces of Upper Canada. In 1844 he removed to Johnstown District, Canada West, and practiced his profession in that locality until the fall of 1845, when he returned again to St. Lawrence county, New York, and continued in the practice of his profession until 1850, then went to California, and there followed his profession until 1852, and returned to New York. In 1853 he removed to Indiana, and contracted with the New Albany and Salem Railroad Company to supply their road with cars, and established his car works at Michigan City, Indiana. In 1854 he sold out his establishment and commenced the practice of medicine in Laporte county, Indiana. In 1858 he was elected to the Legislature, and that

year lost his wife; she being killed by a sky rocket, on the 3d of July. After this event he was again nominated by the Republican party, and was elected to the Legislature over Judge Bradley by 446 votes. In 1860 he was elected to the same office by a majority of 987 votes. Such is a brief sketch of Dr. Sherman's life. It needs no comment, for any man who can at pleasure, in a few months, establish himself in the practice of medicine, manufacturing business, and secure a seat in the Legislature whenever he wants one, needs no eulogy to establish his claims to business qualifications and talents of the first order. Post office address—Michigan City, Laporte county, Indiana.

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### WILLIAM W. SLOAN,

#### REPRESENTATIVE FROM CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Mr. SLOAN, eldest son of James G. and Martha Sloan, was born in Sterling township, Crawford county, Indiana, May 22, 1826. Mr. S. is a member of the Republican party, but while the Whig party existed, was an adherent of its principles. In 1854 he supported the People's party, opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and voted for Millard Fillmore for President in 1856. In 1858 he was a candidate in Crawford county for Representative, and defeated by Mr. David Summers by 134 majority. Was a candidate in 1860, in opposition to Col. William Mansfield, and elected by 97 majority. In the last Presidential election he voted for "Honest Old Abe." Mr. Sloan's educational advantages in youth were not good; but by close application and diligent study he has acquired an excellent education. He is an ardent Republican, and an unfaltering Union and Constitution man. As a Representative he stands well, both in the body of which he is a member, and at home among his constituency. Post office address—English, Crawford county, Indiana.

**FRANCIS P. SMITH,****REPRESENTATIVE FROM BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY.**

Mr. SMITH was born in Henry county, Kentucky, August 22d, 1818. He moved to Bartholomew county, in this State, in 1850, and in 1856 was nominated by the Democracy of that county a candidate for a seat in the State Legislature. His competitor was B. H. Moore, a very influential member of the Republican party. As an evidence of Mr. Smith's popularity, the high appreciation and confidence in which he was held, placed him by the people of his county, it is only necessary to refer the reader of this sketch to the majority he received over his opponent; which was three hundred. Mr. Smith was a leading and influential member of the House of Representatives during the session of 1857. He was always watchful of the interest of his constituents, and favored retrenchment and reform in every department of the State Government; which the House journal of 1857 abundantly proves. Mr. Smith was again the candidate of the Democratic party from the same county in 1858 for re-election, having received the nomination by acclamation; but owing to the division in the ranks of the national Democratic party on the question of Lecompton and anti-Lecompton, having reference to the Constitution with which Kansas was to be admitted into the Union as a sovereign State; and owing to the fact that the Republicans combined with a portion of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats, Mr. A. G. Collider, an independent candidate, but professing to be a Democrat, defeated Mr. Smith; the former gentleman's majority being 109. Mr. Smith was again nominated by his political friends in 1860; his opponent being Jesse R. Newton, a Republican. Mr. Smith received a majority of 147 votes, and is now one of the active, business members of the House of Representatives. Mr. Smith received his education at the plow handle, having followed farming the greater part of the time from 1828 until 1836. He is a firm believer in the justness and "invincibility" of the great principles of the Democratic party, but is willing, in the present distracted condition of our heretofore happy country, to accept as a compromise, as an adjustment, for the purpose of settling finally our present national troubles, the amendments in the Congress of the United States by that dis-

tinguished Senator from Mr. Smith's native State, John J. Crittenden. Mr. Smith is a man of fine social traits. He is generous, sympathetic, and acts from the purest motives in all of his political, social and business relations with his fellow men. He is one of the most vigilant guardians of the public funds in the present Legislature, and would oppose with all the ability he is master of the squandering of one dollar of the State's revenue. He is a man of practical views in regard to legislation, as well as other matters; and is antagonistic only to those measures which are antagonistic to the interests of the State.—Post office address—Columbus, Bartholomew county, Indiana.

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### JOHN STEPHENSON,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM JOHNSON AND MORGAN COUNTIES.

Mr. STEPHENSON was born in Logan county, Kentucky, January 11th, 1807. His political career dates from the summer of 1860. Previous to that time he took no part in political affairs, except to observe the varying political phases of the country as daguerreotyped in the public journals of the day, and to deposit his ballot for the candidates of his party. Of course, on the local questions, in which he was more particularly interested, he took a more lively interest; but Mr. S. is not a politician in the general acceptation of the term, although his knowledge of State and national policy would enable him, did he desire so to do, to take a prominent position in political affairs. He is a farmer by occupation—a working, thrifty tiller of the soil, enjoying among his constituents the reputation of possessing a sound judgment and clear perceptions of his duties in legislating for the interests of the State. Mr. S. is a consistent and unyielding Democrat—in his political creed not being “turned by every wind of doctrine,” and “knowing no shadow of turning.” This is the first time he has served in either branch of the General Assembly. Post office address—Franklin, Johnson county, Indiana.

**JOHN H. STOTSENBERG,****REPRESENTATIVE FROM FLOYD COUNTY.**

Mr. STOTSENBERG was born in Wilmington, Delaware, on the 13th day of December, 1830. He was educated at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, which institution he entered in the winter of 1846, and graduated in 1850. At the close of college life, he returned to the city of Wilmington, and commenced the study of the law in the office of Hon. Edward W. Gilpin, the present Chief Justice of the State of Delaware. After remaining three years in the office of Mr. Gilpin, he was admitted to practice in the courts of the State of Delaware, in October, 1853, at Georgetown. Immediately after his admission to the Bar, preferring the more active field offered to young men in the great and growing West, he sought a new home in the State of Indiana, and in January, 1844, opened an office at New Albany, Floyd county, where he has resided to the present time. During his residence in New Albany he has devoted himself assiduously to the practice of the law, having until the late canvass of 1860, taken but little part in politics. In the years 1856-57, and '58 he was, by the votes of men of all parties, elected to the office of City Attorney of the City of New Albany, a position more properly connected with law than politics. Mr. S. is a Democrat, warmly attached to his party and its principles, yet at no time disposed to sink the man to a level with the mere partisan. In the fall of 1860 he was unanimously nominated by the Democratic party of his county as their candidate for Representative to the General Assembly. His opponent was Thomas H. Collins, a man of worth and education. Mr. S. was elected, and took his seat for the first time in a deliberative body, on the 10th day of January, 1861. On that day, the opening day of the session, he introduced a series of propositions, embodying an application on the part of Indiana to Congress, for a call of a Convention of States for the purpose of sitting as a tribunal to hear and redress all grievances suffered by any State or its citizens. The following extracts are taken from a speech of Mr. Stotsenberg, delivered in the House on the 31st of January, 1861, on his motion to concur in the report of the majority of the

Committee of Thirteen, with an amendment providing for the call of a National Convention :

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"These men whom Northern fleets and Northern armies are to subjugate are the descendents of the same Virginians and Carolinians whom Burke describes: They are scions of the old Revolutionary stock; they have much of the Anglo-Saxon stubbornness in them. They will be lions in your path. Yet all this may avail them nothing before the superior power and prowess of Northern arms. I admit that resistance will not avail them. Coercion will triumph. The North must be victorious in the end. In her blood-stained hand she will grasp a barren scepter. If that hour of triumph comes, and you, coercionists and masterly inactivity men, survive to see it, I charge you to remember that you were made aware of the blessings which would attend it. Blessings, did I say? Sir, they will be such blessings as fell upon the South American Republics; such blessings as fell upon the Peloponnesian States; such blessings as fell upon Jerusalem in the days of Titus; such blessings as fell upon Sodom and Gomorrah, the doomed Cities of the Plain. Your villages, your towns and your cities burned to ashes; the fair valleys, the fertile hill-sides and the lovely prairies of America laid waste by the devastating hand of the spoiler, commerce destroyed, agriculture neglected, manufactures prostrated, war and carnage, twin wolves and robbers, devouring and polluting without stint or satiety; parent and child, husband and wife, the babe at the breast, the gentle and delicate maiden, all a prey and temptation to the lawless murderers of life and honor, who will stalk abroad. The war of coercion will not be conducted upon the ordinary principles of civilized warfare; when brothers fall out and fight, when men of the same blood and lineage war, the basest, meanest passions rule. Demons, hell-hounds fight, instead of men—and deeds are done, at the thought of which our common humanity shudders. Indiana, Illinois and Ohio—not the extreme North nor the extreme South—will be the battle-ground, the very theatre of hostilities, and here will be felt the keenest ravages and the most bitter concomitants of an internecine strife. But you have conquered; you have sustained the government; you have punished the seceders; you have preserved the Constitution! Of what avail, I ask you, is a conquest over brethren at such a sacrifice of blood and treasure? They are no longer then your brethren; they will be your enemies forever. How impotent and imbecile the government you have preserved! It is no longer then a government such as Americans have looked up to in the past. *Stat nominis umbra*. The *United States* will no longer exist. Your glorious Constitution, heretofore the protecting Ægis of every citizen at home or abroad, and the symbol of everlasting unity, will then be a mere worthless parchment and a rope of sand. You have united all the South against you, and

you are not united. The Pacific States will leave you. You can not then, with your exhausted treasury, bind them to you by those iron links which the old Union alone could furnish. The West, the growing and gigantic West, will begin to look with hatred upon the extreme East, and military chieftains, rising into power and consequence upon the ruins of the Confederacy, at the heads of their standing armies, will parcel out your territory among themselves. I trust that I may never live to look upon that bloodiest picture in the book of time."

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"Sir, I offer to the Republicans a measure of peace. The gentleman from Jasper says, and I presume he reflects the opinion of Republicans, that the North has many grievances which ought to be corrected. The South insists that she has grievances. A war seems imminent on account of them. Now, I ask you, are you afraid to propose a remedy under the Constitution? Are you unwilling to trust the people of the United States? Will you refuse to Kentucky and the Border States the poor boon which the Constitution itself prescribes. They ask you for a convention of the States. I here offer it to you. I do not ask you to lower the Republican standard. I do not ask you to give up the fruits of your late victory. I propose to you a convention of States, as the last peaceful remedy. I want to take this matter out of the hands of party politicians. I want to throw it upon the people. I want to trust them with the responsibility of saving, destroying, or reconstructing the glorious Government which our fathers made. Their shoulders, and their honest hearts are broad enough, willing enough, to bear it. I know that they can, and that they will, if you give them the chance, save this country. It is not yet too late, unless the North has determined that no compromise shall be made. By a National Convention, with wise and patriotic delegates fresh from the people, you get their real sentiments—you save the land from war—you keep the border States with you—you bring back the seceding States. If this can not be done, I put it to you, as reasonable and Christian men, whether it is not better, if the North and South can not live in peace together, that they should in convention agree to separate peaceably, settle all their conflicting rights, divide the public property and common territory, rateably distribute the public debt, provide for the common use of our great rivers and public highways, and pledge themselves to live in alliance and friendship with one another. It is hard and cruel thus to talk of separation, but the masterly inactivity man, the coercionists and the secessionists, are forcing the dread alternative upon the country, of a parting, either through blood or peace. If a separation comes, I demand, in the name of humanity, of civilization and of Christianity, that it shall be peaceable. Let Indiana, then, offer to the North and South a popular tribunal for the redress of grievances within the Union. If re-

jected, she will have done her duty. Her conscience will be clear. If accepted, and the Union is saved thereby, or war prevented, she will forever tower among her sisters, proudly pre-eminent. And then, sir, the historian of Indiana, who has so faithfully and graphically depicted the trials and sufferings of our fathers in this wilderness, will be called upon to add another chapter to that history, the perusal of which will cause the hearts of Indianians to swell with pride, for it will tell of a government preserved, of brethren reunited, of a bloody war prevented by our endeavors. Then, sir, that flag which now waves from the dome of your Capitol, will float over land and sea, the joy and hope of every freeman—no stars will be blotted out—those which were there before will shine with a brighter lustre, and many will be added to its ample folds. Oh, how is it now? how is it now? my countrymen, I ask you?"

"Are ye all there? are ye all there?  
Stars of my country's sky!  
Are ye all there, are ye all there,  
In your shining homes on high?  
'Count us! count us!' was their answer  
As they dazzled on my view,  
In glorious perihelion,  
Amid their fields of blue.

"I can not count ye rightly,  
There's a cloud with sable rim;  
I can not make your numbers out,  
For my eyes with tears are dim,  
Oh! bright and blessed angel,  
On white wing floating by,  
Help me to count and not to miss  
One star in my country's sky."

Mr. S. believes that the plan of a Convention of States affords the only peaceable and proper remedy for existing evils, and that if acted upon promptly, it would reunite all the States again in the bonds of a common brotherhood—that it will prevent the effusion of blood, and that sooner or later, either before or after a sanguinary war, it will be adopted. He believes that the people, who are conservative and Union-loving, who made the Constitution, and who can modify or alter it at their pleasure, constitute the proper tribunal to whom all should go, and that with them is peace and the country's salvation. Post office address—New Albany, Indiana.



**GEORGE THOMAS,****REPRESENTATIVE FROM RUSH COUNTY.**

Mr. THOMAS was born in Lewis county, Kentucky, September 5th, 1805, and is consequently fifty-five years of age. At the age of twenty-four years, Mr. Thomas became a member of the Christian Church, of which organization he has since been a consistent and exemplary member. For the last twenty-one years he has been the principal acting elder. Before his removal from Kentucky, while quite a youth, his life was several times imperiled, and he was twice near becoming a prey to wolves, which infested that county. On one occasion he was defended by his dogs. On another, while out "coon hunting," at night, his dogs being off "on track," he was again attacked, and his only defence was his ax, which, luckily he had in his hand. On two other occasions his life was endangered by the wild animals of the "dark and bloody ground," the particulars of which the writer learned from his own lips. While in pursuit of a wounded bear, he suddenly came upon it in a dense thicket, and firing at the animal, inflicted another wound, maddening it with pain. Seeing that he had not time to reload and fire, he drew his knife, with which he finished the contest, laying "Bruin" dead at his feet. While returning from Maysville, Ky., in company with his mother, night taking them, they were attacked by a large panther. Having with them a small, glimmering light, they managed to keep the animal at bay, until they succeeded in getting into the enclosure of a neighboring farm, when the panther gave up the chase. In politics he is a Republican; and although he has taken an interest in politics ever since he has been a voter, that interest has not been of a very zealous character, and this is his first term in the General Assembly. His competitor at the October election was Dr. James W. Trees, of Manilla, Rush county. Mr. Thomas is a farmer, and a working one, too, as he cleared his own farm and made his own rails. He married Miss Sidney Walker, in Lewis county, Ky., October 8th, 1848, and immediately started for his present home in Rush county. Mr. T. has filled several offices in his adopted county, to the satisfaction of his constituents. Notwithstanding he never graduated at any institution of learning, his acquirements are not inferior to those of many men who have

had within their grasp all the facilities for acquiring distinction in the world of letters. He is a practical man in anything he undertakes to do, and when he determines to perform an act, he does not talk more about it than is really necessary. Post office address—Homer, Rush county, Indiana.

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**CONRAD TREER,**

JOINT REPRESENTATIVE FROM ALLEN COUNTY.

Mr. TREER was born in Hesse, Kierching county, Germany, August 6th, 1811, and emigrated to the United States in 1832, and settled in Philadelphia, Penn., working as an ostler. Remained in Philadelphia in the employment of the same man, two years, at the end of which time he emigrated to Allen county, Ind., and settled on a tract of land which he had purchased with the proceeds of his labor while in Philadelphia. In 1837 he was married to Catharine Treer, of Allen county, Ind. He resides on the farm on which he first settled, five miles south-east of Fort Wayne, surrounded by all the comforts of a good home, and enjoying the confidence of his fellow citizens. He is a Democrat of the Douglas school, and for the Union first and last. This is his first term in any Legislative body, although he has served his township in various capacities. He is a noble specimen of the German, intelligent and industrious, and a marked specimen of what man may do for himself with proper exertions. He received no education save that afforded by the schools of his "fatherland," but has improved upon all the advantages afforded him. Although a foreigner by birth, he is ardently attached to his adopted country, and her institutions. Post office address—Fort Wayne, Indiana.

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**JAMES H. TURNER,**

REPRESENTATIVE FROM MARION COUNTY.

Mr. TURNER was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, September 19th, 1812. His parent on the paternal side was a native of the State of New Jersey; on the maternal side, of Virginia—

his mother, who is still living, having been born in Hampshire county in that State in 1780. She was of Irish parentage, a daughter of Patrick Thompson, who emigrated to this country in 1764, and landed at New Castle in the State of Delaware. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Mr. T. was married to a daughter of Samuel McGregor, of Harrison county, Ohio, on the 27th day of June 1833. She died on the 12th day of November, 1850. His present wife is a daughter of Gurdon C. Johnson, and sister of the Rev. Samuel L. Johnson, formerly Rector of Christ Church, in the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, to whom he was married on the 16th of September, 1852. He was elected to the House of Representatives of the State of Indiana, at the regular election in October, 1860; in connection with Dr. W. H. Kendrick; in opposition to John Tarkington and David Huff, Esqs. He was at the time of his election engaged in milling. He was a Democrat until 1854; but upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, united himself to the People's party; and in 1856, upon the formation of the Republican party, united himself to that organization. Mr. T., although making but little pretension to greatness, is a man of fine talent and acquirements, and in the Lower House is recognized as a member who has both the will and power to serve his constituents and care for the interests of the State.

Mr. T. is a carpenter by trade. Post office address—West Newton, Marion county, Indiana.

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### ISAAC A. UNDERWOOD,

#### REPRESENTATIVE FROM JAY COUNTY.

Mr. UNDERWOOD was born in Clinton county, Ohio, July 21st, 1821, and removed to Jay county, Indiana, in 1837, where he still resides. His education, by no means inferior, was commenced in a common school, and subsequently prosecuted without the aid of a teacher. Mr. U. is an industrious member, and takes an active and vigilant part in all the important business of the House. He was a candidate in 1851 for a seat in the General Assembly on the Whig ticket, but was defeated. In 1854 he identified himself with the Republican party and has, ever since, taken an active part for

the success of its principles. This is his first term in the Legislature. In the canvass of 1860 he was opposed by Dr. Thomas S. Shepherd, over whom he was elected by 36 majority. Mr. Underwood is a carpenter by trade; but has not followed that business exclusively, having been engaged in the mercantile business and trading in stock ten years of his time since he attained his manhood. He was married January 1st, 1843, to Lydia Rowland, of Jay county. Post office address—Pennville, Jay county, Indiana.

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### **JAMES C. VEATCH,**

#### **REPRESENTATIVE FROM SPENCER COUNTY.**

Mr. VEATCH was born in Harrison county, Ind., December 19th, 1819. His father was a Baptist clergyman, who left Tennessee and came to Harrison county about the year 1815. When Mr. Veatch was six years old his father moved to Spencer county, where James C. now resides. When he had reached his fourteenth year his father died, the family were scattered, and Master V. commenced the struggle of life on his own account, working on a farm in summers and attending school in winters—the course adopted by most orphan boys who attain to eminence. He married before he was twenty years old; studied law, but did not commence the practice on account of being elected County Auditor in 1841, beating Mr. W. B. Pierce for that office. He was re-elected in 1845, beating Mr. John Ludwick; and again in 1850, beating Charles S. Finch. In 1855 the Know Nothing excitement having alienated many of his German friends, he was beaten for Auditor five votes. He then directed his attention to the practice of the law, and with a success that more than answered his expectations. In 1856 he received the Republican nomination for Congress in the First District, entered the field against the Democratic candidate, Mr. Lockhart, had a warm and spirited canvass, stumping the entire District, and shared the fate of the Republican party in that Democratic District. When the canvass was ended, he again went with renewed energy into the practice of his profession, and devoted his time entirely to law and the improvement of his farm. In 1860 he was a delegate

to the Chicago Convention, and helped to nominate "Honest Old Abe." The same year the Democratic party nominated Mr David T. Laird, one of the best speakers in Southern Indiana, for Representative in Spencer county; and as soon as the nomination was made known to the Republicans, they demanded that Mr. Veatch should be his opponent, believing that he was the only man in the county who could beat Mr. Laird. They entered the field and made a thorough canvass, giving and taking many hard truths and jokes. Spencer county had been Democratic by more than 200, and in 1860 the Republican State ticket was defeated by about 100 votes, still Mr. Veatch was elected by twelve majority. Mr. V. is naturally a popular man, and has increased that popularity by a straight-forward, consistent and upright course. He would be a favorite in any party of which he might be a member. As a Representative he stands fair with his constituents as well as with the members of the House. In that body he is noted for his fine business qualifications, versatility of talent and agreeable manners. In the discussions in the House on the 2d of February on the question of Federal Relations, the remarks of Mr. Veatch were received with the warmest commendations by his Republican colleagues, while the Democrats pronounced it the best effort made on the Republican side of the House; and the publisher regrets that the length of his remarks on this question will preclude the possibility of their publication in full in this connection, but he cannot, with justice to Mr. V., or this work, close this notice, without a few extracts. A gentleman on the opposite side of the House had said that under certain contingencies he would resign his commission, leave the home of his childhood, and all he held dear on earth, and enter the ranks of the Southern army—to which Mr. V. replied:

"I do not intend to use harsh language or deal in offensive epithets; but when gentlemen express their intention of taking up arms against this government, I must tell them that such an act will be treason! I will read from an old document once held sacred by every American, but now, alas, treated by many with scorn and contempt; I mean the Constitution of the United States. "Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." Our courts have declared that any combination of persons, forcibly to prevent or oppose the execution of the laws accompanied by any acts of violence is "a levying of war,"

and all persons connected for such purpose are guilty of treason. The punishment for such treason is death. If any man shall rise up here and declare his intention to join a body of men arrayed in hostility to the government, and shall carry out that intention by corresponding acts, it will be the duty of the government to arrest him, indict him, and try him for treason. And when such a case shall be presented to a jury of the State—a jury of Democrats if you please—they dare not with the law and the facts before them, do otherwise than find him guilty. And the court must pronounce the sentence of death upon him. And when he is executed (as he must be, if we have a government) his best friend may write his biography. He may extol his virtues; he may record his many generous actions; he may cast the mantle of charity over his errors, and plead in extenuation of his last great fault the overpowering influence of party; he may show that men of cooler heads and worse hearts lead him on to ruin—but he dare not insult the judgment of the world by calling this act aught less than the highest crime known to human laws. And though he may drop a tear to his memory, he will be compelled to say that the punishment of death was justly inflicted.”

Post office address—Rockport, Spencer county, Indiana.

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## NOBLE WARRUM,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM HANCOCK COUNTY.

Mr. WARRUM was born in Wayne county, Indiana, July 8th, 1818. He is the son of Harmon Warrum, who was one of the first white inhabitants of Hancock county, where he settled when young W. was about seven years of age, at which time there was no settlement of note in the county. When he was thirteen years of age his mother died, and about two years after his father marrying a second time, he was by that event in his father's life deprived of a home; but with commendable perseverance he battled with the vicissitudes of life, carving his way through the world unassisted until, at the present time, he has the honor to represent his county in the State Legislature. His whole time at school was nine months; but this disadvantage he remedied by becoming a close student of books and a keen observer of human nature. At different times he has been engaged in farming merchandizing and stock dealing, and at present is engaged in agricultural pursuits. In politics he is a staunch Democrat of the Douglas school, and firm in his devotion to the Union. He

was put in nomination for Representative on the 6th of June last, his opponent being John S. Hatfield, a Republican and a young man of talent and respectability, over whom he was elected by a majority of 144. This is his first term in any legislative body. He filled the office of County Collector, (now County Treasurer) under the old Constitution of the State; to which office he was elected in 1840, when he was barely twenty-one years of age. In this office he served four years, when he was nominated and elected County Assessor by a large majority. From this brief sketch it will appear that Mr. Warrum is emphatically a self-made man, and that as a citizen and public servant he has the confidence and esteem of his constituency at home in a large degree. As a Representative he is watchful and vigilant, and a working member. He entered the political arena when but a boy; but by his honesty and devotion to principle has ever secured for himself the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens. He was married January 16th, 1842, to Miss Rosa Ann, daughter of Mr. Redford Williams, of Hancock county, Indiana. Post office address—Cleveland, Hancock county, Indiana.

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### ANDREW J. WELLS,

#### REPRESENTATIVE FROM PIKE COUNTY.

Mr. A. J. WELLS, the eldest son of Jacob Wells, was born in Brown county, Ohio, January 31st 1830. In 1847 his father emigrated to Spencer county, Indiana, and settled on a farm to which business Andrew J. was brought up. Shortly after his settlement in Spencer county, he commenced the business of school teaching, and in the spring of 1851 was appointed County Surveyor by the Commissioners; and under the new Constitution was elected to the same position in the years 1852 and 1854, on the Democratic ticket. He served as Surveyor until the fall of 1856. On the 4th of May of that year he was married to Miss Catharine, daughter of Alfred Myler, of Spencer county. This lady died on the 8th of June, 1857, at Elizabeth, in that county, where her husband had settled in the preceding November. On the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line in 1854, Mr. W. became a member

of the Republican party, and, in 1856 was supported by that organization for County Clerk in opposition to R. S. Hicks, editor of the Rockport Democrat, and was defeated by a small vote. After the death of his wife he removed to Winslow, Pike county, and in company with William Jones and Alfred Myler engaged in mercantile pursuits, under the style of Jones, Myler & Co. In June, 1858, Mr. Myler withdrew from the firm and was succeeded by A. W. Bee, who died in August, 1859. In the winter of 1858 Mr. W. was appointed Surveyor of Pike county to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of the Surveyor elect.

After the death of Mr. Bee, he formed a partnership with James I. Jones and Joshua C. Thomas, at Winslow, and continued in the mercantile business. This firm, styled James I. Jones & Co., mutually dissolved on the 1st day of January, 1861. He then entered into partnership at the same place with Hugh Penner and Thomas Martin, under the style of Wells, Penner & Co., in which connection he is now engaged in merchandising. In 1860 he was nominated by the Republican party, in convention at Winslow, as candidate for Representative of Pike county, and was elected by 108 majority over James W. Barker. Mr. Wells is one of the most enterprising business men in Pike county, to whose citizens he is endeared on account of his private worth and manly virtues. In everything having for an object the welfare of his county, or any portion of it, he is a leader—extending encouragement to all laudable enterprizes, not only by words, but with his money. He is an efficient and influential member of the House, and his constituents will never regret having honored him with a seat in the General Assembly of the State. Post office address—Winslow, Pike county, Indiana.

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### HUGH T. WILLIAMS,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM OHIO AND SWITZERLAND COUNTIES.

Mr. WILLIAMS was born in Breckinridge county, Kentucky, May 27, 1812. When he came to Indiana he settled at Rising Sun, and commenced the practice of medicine, for which he had qualified himself by a long course of close and laborious study. His preceptor was the celebrated Professor Gross, of Louisville,



Kentucky. In 1842 Mr. W. graduated with distinction, at the Louisville Medical College. He is a well read and skillful physician, and in the large practice he enjoys, has been remarkably successful. In politics he is a Republican, an honest and devoted member of that organization—working privately and publicly for the advancement of its principles whenever circumstances require it. His labors in this regard have tended materially to the triumph of his party on more than one occasion, as he is a shrewd and powerful logician, and an orator capable of presenting facts in the most favorable light, and clothing them in a garb of language that is eloquent, forcible and convincing. This is his first term in the Legislature. He was elected over Richard Gregg (Dem.,) and John S. Roberts, (American,) his majority being 24. As a member of the House he is always on the alert, and guards with the greatest care the varied interests of the State. Possessed of vigorous and discriminating intellect, he is never at a loss as to the course he should pursue, nor the measures he should advocate. No useless appropriation ever receives his vote, and no law that unnecessarily burdens the people of the State with grievous taxes, ever receives his countenance or support. He is particularly efficient in his guardianship of the peoples' rights; and any measure that looks in the remotest degree to the abridgement of personal liberty, promptly receives his disapproval and most determined opposition. His action in the present General Assembly has received the approbation of his constituents, and established for him the reputation of a discreet, honest and faithful Representative. Post office address—Rising Sun, Indiana.

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### JOHN C. WILSON,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Mr. WILSON is a staunch Republican; although he acted with the Democratic party until 1854. In 1840 he voted for General Harrison. Mr. W. is a Union and Constitution loving man, and is willing to make any concessions to the South that do not call for a sacrifice of political opinions honestly entertained. He was born in the Indiana Territory, Jefferson county, February 20th, 1815. This was an early day, when the refinements of civiliza-

tion were not in common vogue, and Mr. W. suffered his full share of the inconveniences and privations of early settlements; for instance, being rocked in a sugar-trough cradle in his infancy, and being denied the advantages of early education; but as a recompense for this he was dandled upon the knee of old Capt. Joe Whiteside, a celebrated Indian fighter in the war of 1812-'13. His residence was a log-cabin, of the capacious fire-place order, with puncheon floor. He has eaten mush and milk from a wooden bowl with a wooden spoon, and played on the ice all day barefooted. Mr. W. is a great worker, having cleared up several farms in his native county, and entertains much contempt for those who are disposed to avoid honest labor; and that industry which has characterized him in private life, is duly exercised by him as a member of the General Assembly. He is emphatically a man of the people, knows their wants and interests, and will flinch from no duty, however arduous, in serving them. Post office address—Paris or Madison, Indiana.

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### JOSEPH A. WOODHULL,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM STEUBEN COUNTY.

Mr. WOODHULL was born in the town of Wheatland, Monroe county, State of New York, on the 7th day of November, 1828.—Mr. Woodhull came to the West when he was quite young. Besides being a first rate lawyer and high toned and honorable gentleman, he is a most consummate wag, and has as vivid and keen appreciation of the ludicrous as any gentleman east, west, north or south; and if there is merit in a joke he can perceive it without spectacles; or if there is beauty on the stage, his vision can comprehend it without the aid of an opera glass. His witticisms are after the order of Laurence Sterne, and are inimitable. He is not a graduate, but is quite as good a scholar as a majority of that favored class. As a lawyer he is recognized by the profession as being thoroughly posted in legal lore, and having the ability to skillfully and successfully manage any case entrusted to his care. He is a shrewd and sagacious pleader, prepares his cases with great care and accuracy, and in forensic discussions he is eloquent, forcible and pertinent, making his points with a clearness that

leaves them not in the least mystified or clouded with doubt in the minds of the jury. In his practice he has been singularly successful, which is owing to his studious habits, nice discrimination of legal distinctions, and the amount of learning he brings to bear in the management of his business. When he first made his home in the West, he was sorely afflicted for a long time with that festiferous disease—fever and ague; but neither the fever, with its scorching heat, nor the chills, with their iceland temperament and almost perpetual motion; deterred him from the prosecution of his legal studies. His health in those days was not robust; but by good habits and the exercise of due discretion, he now enjoys almost an entire exemption from disease. In the canvass of 1860, he was a candidate for the first time for any office whatever. His competitor was Dr. S. W. Corbin. Mr. W. is a vigilant and faithful member of the House; and possesses a reputation for capability as a legislator that would reflect credit on men making greater pretensions. In private life he is affable and dignified, and possesses the faculty of making himself agreeable to the company he is in, and no man in Steuben county is more popular politically, or can claim a more numerous host of warm and devoted personal friends. Mr. W. is an active and influential member of the Democratic party, and has taken rather an active part in politics since 1848, but not to the neglect of other duties. Post office address—Angola, Steuben county, Indiana.

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### J. WOODRUFF,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM WAYNE COUNTY.

Mr. WOODRUFF was born in Clinton county, Ohio, September 2d, 1815. In politics he is a Republican, and has been identified in a considerable degree with politics for twenty years, taking an active and zealous interest in the political topics of the day, both State and National, and advocating the principles and policy of his party with an earnestness that indicated the most ardent faith in the soundness and utility of the measures put in issue by the great political organization to which he belongs. His education is practical, but not classical, not having had the advantages of a collegiate course; but the disadvantages he labored under from

this cause, have been overcome by indefatigable study and research, to which he unflinchingly applied himself whenever opportunity offered. Possessed of more than an ordinary share of native talent, he has succeeded in earning and meriting an enviable position in his own county, and enjoys no inconsiderable degree of influence in the branch of the General Assembly of which he is a member. This is his first term in this or any other Legislature. In the recent canvass he had no opposing candidate. Post office address—Chester, Wayne county, Indiana.

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## B. WOODS,

### REPRESENTATIVE FROM LAKE COUNTY.

Mr. WOODS was born at Winchelsea, County of Sussex, England, in July, 1818. After quitting school, he spent some time in the counting-room of a merchant; but having determined to emigrate, he chose the United States as his future home, and in May, 1836, sailed from London for New York. He arrived in La Porte county, Indiana, in the following August, and was one of the first settlers in Lake county, having made a "claim" there as early as 1837, sharing the hardships and privations of an early settler's life. On this land—the reward of his toil as a pioneer—he still lives, enjoying all the blessings of a happy home. In early life he was a Democrat, and remained so until 1848, when the further acquisition of territory from Mexico raised the question of slavery in the territories, Mr. Cass taking the ground that Congress had no power over the matter, and the proviso offered by Mr. Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, being opposed by the Democratic party, together with the reluctance and opposition manifested by the leaders of that party, to the admission of California as a free State, convinced him that the Democracy would not further oppose the extension of slavery. Believing this, he, with many others in his county, acted in the campaign of 1848 in opposition to that party, and worked and voted for the nominees of the Buffalo Convention. In 1852 Mr. W. was elected to the office of County Commissioner, and in 1855 he was re-elected to the same office. Since the organization of the Republican party he has been a zealous Republican. In August, 1860, that party placed him in nomination for

Representative, to which position he was elected by a large majority. Mr. Woods is a popular man with the members of his party; and among his neighbors is esteemed for his many noble qualities, for his industry, his honesty, his benevolence and political rectitude. He is a wise and prudent legislator, and labors untiringly in advancing the interest of his constituents and of the State; in which he brings to bear ripe judgment, large experience, and mental endowments fully equal to the faithful and efficient discharge of all the duties devolving upon a Representative of the people. Post office address—Ross, Lake county, Ind.

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### **SAMUEL E. PERKINS.**

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Mr. PERKINS was born in Brattleborough, Vermont, December 6th, 1811, during a temporary sojourn there of his parents. His father and his mother, (whose maiden name was Willard,) were both from Hartford, Connecticut. His history is truly a remarkable one, the incidents of which proclaim him one of the most industrious and persevering of Indiana's prominent men. He is not one of those who claim to be the architects of their own fortunes, but whose private life discloses the fact that they have been materially assisted in procuring an education, the basis upon which eminent success in the profession of the law must be erected. He struggled alone and unassisted through the adverse vicissitudes of life, only known to portionless orphans—daunted by no misfortune, and discouraged by no circumstances, however strongly portending evil, until he reached the honorable position he now occupies. In preparing this sketch of the Hon. Samuel E. Perkins the writer has availed himself of the following merited tribute, (written in 1851 by a gentleman who had known Mr. P. long and well) which has been published in most of the leading Democratic papers in the State:

“In our long acquaintance with him we have learned his history. Left without parents or property before he was five years of age, he was adopted into the family of William Baker, a respectable farmer of Conway, Massachusetts, with whom he lived and labored until he arrived at the age of twenty-one years. In this time, by the aid of three months annual schooling in the free

schools of that State during winters, and by devoting rainy days and evenings to books, he secured to himself a good English education and commenced the study of the dead languages. After he had attained his majority he pursued his studies in different schools, working evenings, mornings and Saturdays to pay his board, and teaching occasionally a quarter in vacation to raise money for tuition and clothing. The last year of this course of study was spent at the Yates county Academy, New York, then under the Presidency of Seymour B. Yookins, Esq., now of Terre Haute, Indiana. Having obtained a fair, classical education, he commenced the study of the law in Pen Yan, the county seat of Yates county, which he pursued a part of the time in the office of Thos. J. Nevins, Esq., and a part of the time a fellow student with Judge Brinkerhoff, now of the Supreme Bench of Ohio, in the office of Henry Welles, Esq., since one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals of New York—living in their families and writing in their offices for his board and tuition. In the fall of 1836 he came alone, on foot, from the State of New York to Indiana, a stranger in a strange land—not being acquainted with a single individual in the State. His first winter in Indiana he spent in close reading in the office of Judge Borden, then of Richmond, Indiana. In the spring of 1837 he was, for the first time, admitted to the Bar at Centreville, Wayne county, Indiana. He then opened an office in Richmond, being in debt for his winter's board. At the same time he commenced editing the *Jeffersonian*, which paper had just been established by a Democratic club. He soon obtained a large and lucrative practice at the Bar, where he came immediately in contact with such lawyers as Messrs. Newman, Perry, Test, Parker and Caleb B. Smith. In 1838 the *Jeffersonian* was sold to Lynde Elliott, who conducted it about a year and then failed. He had mortgaged the press to Daniel Reed, of Fort Wayne, for more than its value. Mr. Reed visited Richmond after Elliott's failure, for the purpose of removing the press to Fort Wayne. Unwilling that the Democracy of that place should be without an organ, Judge Perkins came forward and paid off the mortgage, took the press, recommenced the publication of the *Jeffersonian* and continued it through the campaign of 1840. In the meantime he laboriously devoted himself to his extensive practice. In 1843 he was appointed by Governor Whitcomb Prosecuting Attorney for that Judicial Circuit, and in 1844 he was one of the Electors who gave the vote of the State to Mr. Polk. In the winter of 1844, without any agency on his part, he was nominated by Gov. Whitcomb, a cautious man and a good judge of character, to a seat on the Supreme Bench. He was not confirmed. In the winter of 1845 he was again nominated by Governor Whitecomb and was not confirmed.—On the adjournment of the Legislature, of that year, and quite unexpectedly to himself, he received from the Governor the ap-

pointment, for one year, to the office to which he had been nominated. He was then thirty-four years of age, and had been at the Bar and a resident of the State nine years. With much reluctance he accepted the appointment, having to risk the re-election of Gov. Whitcomb for a re-nomination to the Senate of the following year. Gov. Whitcomb was re-elected, and Judge Perkins, after having served on the Bench one year, was re-nominated and confirmed by the Senate, receiving a two-thirds vote, seven Whigs voting for him."

The legal capabilities of the Judge are so truthfully set forth in the following paragraph from the recent work of Hon. Oliver H. Smith, that the writer is constrained to give them a place on these pages :

"Judge Perkins went upon the Bench when he was quite a young man, and but little known beyond his Richmond locality as a lawyer. I had seen him but a few times, but had no special acquaintance with him. He was, however, well and intimately known to Gov. Whitcomb, from whom he secured his first appointment. The Judge brought to the Bench a sound, discriminating mind, untiring energy, industry and strict integrity. His character as a judge was moulded very much by those of Judges Blackford and Dewey, with whom he was first associated. His close application and great research into authorities soon placed him high on the Bench, where he has continued his labor since he took his seat with an ardor and laudable ambition that has proved almost too much for his feeble constitution. Many of his opinions will be found in our reports. It is not my purpose to approve or disapprove of the decisions of the Supreme Court; they are reported and speak for themselves. It is proper, however, that I should remark that the immense docket, with the change in the practice act, breaking down all the land-marks between common law and equity, and repudiating the forms of pleading with which the Courts were familiar, have made the labor and difficulties of the Judges of the Supreme Court a hundred-fold greater at this day than they were under the old, settled practice, when the Court could look to precedents for their decisions."

Now, that he has succeeded in gaining for himself both wealth and honor, his influence is wielded in behalf of the best interests of the State, and of the city where he makes his home, while the gladness of his heart continually prompts him to acts of benevolence towards the unfortunate of his neighborhood. As he was familiar with adversity in his early days, and often experienced all that is bitter in poverty, besetting his path and interrupting his laudable efforts in acquiring an education, his heart

was early taught to feel for others in a like condition. Not so with the pampered sons of wealth, who, from positions impregnable to want, look with an unpitying eye upon the sorrow around them. In all the enterprizes having for their object the extension of this city, the building up of its mechanics, manufactures or commerce, Mr. Perkins is always to be found in the van, giving life to the undertaking with his money and example. It is a mystery to many how he can apply himself professionally with such unremitting diligence, and at the same time take such a lively interest in every thing looking towards the prosperity of Indianapolis; but the fact is, he knows no sect; he is indefatigable; he never tires when there is anything to be done. His life is an increasing round of labors, which he never neglects, and which he pursues with a devoted industry from which more robust constitutions would recoil. In addition to the immense labor disposed of as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, in 1858 he prepared the "Indiana Digest," a book containing 870 pages, and requiring, in its writing, arrangement and compilation for the press, a great amount of labor, involving the deepest research into the statutes of the State, and the decisions of the Supreme Court. This work has received the unqualified approbation of the members of the Indiana Bar as a work of great merit and utility. In 1859 he also produced the "Indiana Practice," a work of about the same number of pages and no less important, and requiring as much labor in its preparation as the "Digest." These two books, if there was nothing more to establish his reputation as a jurist, would proclaim him one of the ablest in the profession. In 1857 he was appointed Professor of Law in the N. W. C. University; which position, as well as his seat on the Supreme Bench, he still retains, having been elected in 1852 and in 1858 by the people under the new Constitution. On political subjects the Judge is a pertinent and forcible writer, and when his pen engages in miscellany, its productions possess a truthful brevity, perspicuity and beauty which place them among the finest literary productions of the day. His eulogy on the late Gov. Willard, delivered in the Senate Chamber during the November term, 1860, of the United States District Court, does ample justice to the character and memory of that great man, and the sentiments that pervade the entire production bear ample testimony to the soundness of



the head and the goodness of the heart from which they emanated. When a man like Judge Perkins is the theme, it would be an easy task to fill an entire volume, but the limits of this work will not admit of a more extended notice. The Judge has been twice married—the first time in 1838, and the second in 1856—and each time to a daughter of Joseph Pyle, late of Richmond, Indiana, and formerly of Philadelphia. He has a family of four children. Post office address—Indianapolis, Indiana.

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### HON. WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,

MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF INDIANA.

THE subject of this sketch, the Hon. William H. English, was born in Scott county, in the State of Indiana, on the 27th day of August, 1822. The Great Valley of the Mississippi, which is now an empire within itself in wealth and population, was at that time, comparatively speaking, a wilderness, the home of wild and savage beasts, and roving bands of scarcely less savage men. Indiana, one of the galaxy of States, near the center of this great valley, which has sprung into existence almost as if by enchantment—now the home of more than a million and a quarter of inhabitants, teeming with every luxury and blessing—then had just been born into the sisterhood of States, and the stealthy tread of the Red man had scarcely ceased to be heard, as he prowled around the cabin of the adventurous and hardy pioneer on his errand of savage cruelty and death. Surrounded by such scenes of hardy adventure and reckless daring, so familiar to the pioneers of the West, Mr. English received his early training and education. His native State being but a few years his senior, “he has grown with her growth, and strengthened with her strength,” until he has become thoroughly identified with her interests and prosperity.

He is the only son of the Hon. Elisha G. English, one of the early pioneers of the State, who served many years in both branches of the Legislature, and is widely known as a devoted friend, a sound practical statesman, of the Democratic school, con

sistent and reliable under all circumstances. Mr. Elisha G. English is now United States Marshal for the District of Indiana, having succeeded the late Hon. John L. Robinson. But few men have been more active in the support of Democratic men and measures, and his name is intimately associated with the early legislative and political history of his State. Under such parental influence it is not surprising that the son should early have imbibed the father's principles and zeal. He identified himself with the Democratic party, and took a prominent part in the political contests of his county long before he arrived at his majority.

His education was such as could be acquired at the common schools of his neighborhood, and a course of three years' study at the South Hanover University. He studied law with Jesse D. and Michael G. Bright, of Madison, Indiana, and was admitted to practice in the Circuit Court at the early age of eighteen years. He was subsequently admitted to the Supreme Court of this State; and in 1845, in the twenty-third year of his age, to the highest judicial tribunal in the country, the Supreme Court of the United States. He studied law more as a matter of general information than with a view of practicing it as a profession, and now resides upon his farm adjoining the village of Lexington, the county seat of his native county, devoting the time not occupied by the discharge of his official duties in agricultural pursuits, attending to no legal business, except gratuitously for his friends and neighbors, who occasionally solicit his kindly offices in their behalf.

In 1843 he was chosen principal clerk of the House of Representatives of his State over several distinguished and worthy competitors. It was at this session that the Hon. Jesse D. Bright, the then Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, by his casting vote, postponed the regular election of a United States Senator until the next session, which resulted in his own election.

After the election of Mr. Polk to the Presidency, to which Mr. English largely contributed, as an active and efficient politician in this section of the country, he was tendered an appointment in the Treasury Department at Washington, which he accepted, and continued to discharge its duties during that administration. Mr. English confined himself strictly to business, kept himself aloof from the fashionable dissipations of the city, invested his means judiciously, and surrendered his office cheerfully at the close of Mr. Polk's administration.

He was a clerk of the Claims Committee, in the United States Senate, during the memorable session of the Compromise of 1850, but at the close of the session he resigned his position and returned to his native home. He was elected Principal Secretary of the Constitutional Convention which assembled at Indianapolis in October, 1850, to revise the Constitution of this State, and at the adjournment the Convention assigned to him the important trust of supervising the publication of the Constitution, journal, address, etc. In 1851 he was elected to represent his native county in the State Legislature against an opposition majority, and over a competitor considered the strongest and most popular Whig in the county. This was the first meeting of the Legislature under the provisions of the new Constitution, and judgment and discretion were required of the Legislature to put the new State machinery into harmonious and successful operation. It was, therefore, no small compliment for so young a man as Mr. English to have been chosen over so many older and more experienced citizens. When the Legislature met, his name was presented by many friends as a suitable person to fill the important position of Speaker. Hon. John W. Davis was at first elected to the post. On his resignation, Mr. English was elected in his place without any serious opposition, and presided with dignity and ability over that body.

In October, 1852, Mr. English was elected to the United States House of Representatives. He entered Congress at the commencement of Mr. Pierce's administration, and gave its political measures a warm and hearty support. It was at the opening of this Congress that Mr. Douglas introduced his famous Kansas-Nebraska bill. Mr. English was a member of the House Committee on Territories, which was charged with the consideration and report of the bill; and, although not concurring with the majority of the Committee in the propriety and expediency of bringing forward the measure at that time, yet, when the issue was made before the country, he—believing the principle it contained to be right—gave it his most hearty and cordial support, not only by his votes and his voice upon the floor of the House, but by his judicious and skillful action upon an Advisory Committee, whose immediate duty it was to look after the interests of the measure to insure its success.

In 1854 the National Democracy of his district nominated him for re-election to Congress, and, after passing through one of the fiercest and most bitter partisan canvasses ever before known in this State, he was elected; and was again chosen at the end of this second term.

On his first entrance into Congress he was appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution—a rare compliment to a new member and to so young a man as Mr. English—to which place he has been continued by each subsequent Speaker of the House, and has filled the responsible position in a manner highly honorable to himself and practically beneficial to the Institution.

At the opening of the session of Congress in 1858, the Kansas question, under a new phase, again arose. Hitherto he had acted and voted upon this question in harmony with his political colleagues and the Democratic administration; but he now found it impossible to persevere in that course. In the closing paragraph of a speech delivered by him in the House of Representatives, on the 9th of March, 1858, in exposition of his views upon that question he clearly defined his position and his ultimatum. He said :

“In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I repeat that I think, before Kansas is admitted, her people ought to ratify, or at least have a fair opportunity to vote upon, the Constitution under which it is proposed to admit her; at the same time, I am not so wedded to any particular plan that I may not, for the sake of harmony and as a choice of evils, make reasonable concessions, *provided the substance would be secured*; which is the making of the Constitution, at an early day, conform to the public will, or at least that the privilege and opportunity of so making it be secured to the people beyond all question. Less than this would not satisfy the expectations of my constituents, and I would not betray their wishes for any earthly considerations. If, on the other hand, all reasonable compromises are voted down, and I am brought to vote upon the naked and unqualified admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, I distinctly declare that I cannot, in conscience, vote for it.”

He made the motion to accede to the request of the Senate, made under unusual circumstances, for a Committee of Conference upon the disagreeing votes between the two Houses, under a strong sense of duty, as a courtesy due from one branch of the legislative department to the other, and with some hope that some

intermediate or middle ground might be found upon which both Houses could stand, and their disagreements be healed. As he expressed it at the time he made the motion to grant the conference, no harm could possibly grow out of it, and good might result. The conference was granted, and he was appointed chairman of the Committee on the part of the House. As the Senate had asked for the conference, the managers on behalf of that branch of Congress were informed by Mr. E. that propositions for a compromise must first come from them. If they had none to offer the managers on the part of the House had none, and the conference would immediately terminate. The managers on the part of the Senate made several propositions, none of which, however, were acceptable to the members on behalf of the House. The Senate Committee then asked the members from the House if they had any compromise to offer, to which Mr. E. replied that he had none prepared, but he had a plan in his mind, based, however, upon the principle of a submission of the question of admission under the Lecompton Constitution and an amended ordinance to a fair vote of the people of Kansas, and if the Committee thought it worth while he would prepare it, and submit it to them at their next meeting. They told him to do so. This is the inside history of the origin of the great Kansas Compromise Measure which was then consummated in the Congress of the United States. The honor of this great triumph in a great measure belongs to Mr. English.

Mr. English is a man of action rather than of words. His efforts as a debater are more remarkable for practical common sense than for brilliancy of oratory or the flowers of rhetoric; his mind, strictly practical in all its scope and bearings, is eminently utilitarian. Energy of character, firmness of purpose, and unswerving integrity are his chief characteristics. In personal intercourse he is inclined to be retiring and reserved, which might be attributed to haughtiness or pride by a stranger, but to an acquaintance and friend he is open, candid, and affable. In the private and social relations of life he stands "without blemish and above reproach."

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**MILES J. FLETCHER,****SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.**

Mr. FLETCHER was born in Indianapolis, Ind., June 18th, 1828, and graduated at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, in 1852. He was soon after elected Professor of History and *Belles Lettres* in Asbury University, and resigned that honorable position in 1854. In 1857 he graduated at the Dane Law School, at Cambridge, and was re-elected to the Professorship in the Asbury University in July, 1857. In 1860 he was elected Superintendent of Public Instruction, over Samuel L. Rugg, running 1,700 votes ahead of the average majority of the Republican ticket, a result that eloquently proclaims his popularity, and can not be otherwise than highly gratifying to himself and friends. It is almost useless to record anything in reference to his literary attainments. It would be tantamount to a lawyer pleading the existence of a public law to a learned judge. His scholarly acquirements are patent to all Indianians; and for this reason he was selected to fill his present honorable and responsible position. This office, next to that of Governor, is the most important in the State, and the people of Indiana have been peculiarly fortunate in securing the services of such a man as Mr. Fletcher for the place. To take charge of the educational interests of a large Commonwealth like ours; to bring the common schools to the legitimate standard of excellence intended by the school laws upon the statute book, and extend even-handed justice to the pupils, is an undertaking which no ordinary man may attempt. But no one acquainted with Mr. Fletcher, doubts either his ability or disposition to care for all these interests in a manner that will reflect additional honor on his character, and render vastly more efficient the common school system of the State. Post office address—Indianapolis, Ind.

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**JAMES N. TYNER,****SECRETARY OF THE SENATE.**

Mr. TYNER was born in Brookville, Franklin county, Indiana, January 17th, 1826, and has been a resident of the State since his birth. His father, Richard Tyner, was one of the oldest settlers

on the White Water river, having removed with his father from Kentucky into Franklin county long before the county seat was located, or the town of Brookville (now one of the oldest in the State) was laid out. Mr. Tyner left the place of his nativity in the year 1846, and took up his residence in Cambridge City, Wayne county, where he remained till the spring of 1851. He then removed to Peru, Miami county, his present place of residence. During his stay in Cambridge City, and after he removed to Peru, up to the year 1854, he was engaged in the mercantile business. In the year 1855, he commenced the practice of the law, in which he has since continued. He was married in 1848 to Miss Dema L. Humiston, daughter of Lewis Humiston, then a resident of Cambridge City, now deceased. Mr. Tyner was trained in the old Whig school of politics, and continued to act with that party up to the time of its disorganization in 1854.— Since that period he has been a Republican, and has taken a somewhat active part in the political struggles of the country. In 1856, he was a candidate for Representative in the County of Miami, and was beaten by a party vote. He was elected at the subsequent session—that of 1857—Assistant Secretary of the Senate, to which position he was re-elected at the Special Session of 1858 and the regular session of 1859. He was selected and served as the Republican Presidential Elector of 9th Congressional District, during the memorable canvass of 1860, which resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency.— At the session of the General Assembly of 1861, he was elected Principal Secretary of the Senate. As an officer of the Senate, Mr. T. is prompt, industrious and efficient; and as a citizen, he joys the respect and confidence of the people of his county. Since the inauguration of President Lincoln, Mr. T. has been appointed Special Mail Agent for this State. Post office address—Peru, Miami county, Indiana,

**HON. ALBERT G. PORTER,****MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM THE SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.**

Mr. PORTER was born April 20th, 1824, in Lawrenceburg, Indiana. When he was very young his parents—Thomas and Mira Porter—removed to Kentucky, and resided there until Albert G. had nearly attained his majority. He was educated at Asbury University, Ind., and graduated in October, 1843. Subsequently he studied law, and was admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court of Indiana in 1845. He was appointed Reporter of the Supreme Court by Governor Wright, and in 1852 elected by the people to the same position, over Hon. Jonathan W. Gordon. While in this position he prepared and published five volumes of Reports. He has served two terms as City Attorney of Indianapolis, and two terms as Councilman. In 1856 he joined the Republican party, and in 1858 was nominated, without solicitation on his part, as a candidate for Congress from the Sixth Congressional District. His opponent was Hon. Martin M. Ray, of Shelbyville, over whom he was elected by 1,100 majority. In 1860 he was again nominated by the Republican party, and elected to Congress over Robert L. Walpole, Esq., of this city, by a majority of about 1,200. In the law he first entered into a partnership with Hiram Brown, Esq.; afterwards with Hon. Lucian Barbour, and subsequently with Judge McDonald. The writer has often read in histories, in magazines, and in newspapers—of “Nature’s noblemen;” and was at first inclined to believe what people of maturer years deemed to be a phantasy; but when he was favored with a perusal of the speech of Hon. A. G. Porter, delivered in the United States House of Representatives, February 19, 1861, when the Report of the Select Committee of Thirty-three was under consideration, the writer believed more firmly that such beings as “Nature’s noblemen really do exist in mortal shape. Taking a retrospective view of his public career, no person can come to any other conclusion than that he is a man gifted with talents of the finest mould, and with an energy that, in every circumstance of life would bid defiance to all the adversity that might by any possibility cross his path as he passed on to the goal of his ambition—which was nothing more than to serve his country’s interests and insure the triumph of the principles of the party to which he be-



longed, and which he believes to be the only political organization in the country possessing sufficient vitality and energy to redeem our beloved country from the thralldom into which it has been plunged by the wild, unwarrantable ambition of Southern politicians, whose acme of political glory could not be consummated in the old Confederacy—because they aimed at honors that could not be commanded by the intellectual force they possessed, nor the circumstances by which they were surrounded. They were distrustful of the provisions of the Constitution as interpreted by the wisest and best men of the nation ; and hence, hoping not to find in the cool and dispassionate councils of the nation, what they longed for—the entire control of the Federal Government—they conceived and promulgated the idea of a separate Confederacy. Mr. Porter could not indorse the vagaries of these wild and inconsiderate statesmen, who have always associated with their ideas of government a considerable tincture of aristocracy. He left the Democratic party, not because it did not give him place and position ; in this regard he can not complain—but because that political organization made self-government in the Territories the prominent feature in their National Platform, and then ignominiously deserted it. In his speech, already referred to the views of a consistent and patriotic statesman are not only, shadowed forth, but are proclaimed with a boldness and fervency, in the face of disunionists, that well might cause the mantle of shame to glow with its intensest transparency on their countenances. How truthfully he pictures the greatness of our country, its prosperity, its extended commerce, its honored name abroad, the prowess of its citizens, its unequalled liberty, its matchless institutions, the potency of the name of America all over the world, the puissant magic of its increasing power, the patriotism of the brave men who constitute the rank and file of its invincible armies, the almost boundless extent of its territory ; its inexhaustible resources, the prestige of its military feats, its disenthralment from British despotism, the high and disinterested motives of its founders in vindicating the rights of man ; the unappreciated blessings—religious and political—which we enjoy, the talismanic influence of the name of Washington, even to the remotest verge of civilization ; the sacred import of patriotism, and the devoted, self-sacrificing zeal with which every true citizen would brave death to de-

fend the beloved soil of his nativity. It may be said that the writer has gone too far in this patriotic rhapsody, but the reader may be assured that every sentiment here recorded is embodied in Mr. Porter's speech on the state of the Union, from which the following beautiful and eloquent extract is taken :

Mr. Speaker, I confess to peculiar feelings when I meditate upon the dissolution of this Union. I have lived in a slaveholding State. On a beautiful hill in Kentucky, quite within sight of the residence of one of my colleagues, in a simple rural family graveyard, lie the remains of my father and mother, brothers and sister. I desire, that while I live, at least, and while my children live, the ashes of those who were so dear to me while living, and whose memories are my precious inheritance, shall repose in my country, and not within a foreign jurisdiction. When I would visit their simple graves, I desire that no officer shall question my right, and disturb me, in those solemn moments, by rudely demanding a passport. How many are like me; how very many!

Mr. Porter is a Democrat in the enlarged and patriotic sense of the word ; not as understood in caucuses, but as interpreted by all true Americans; and never would he have deserted that party, had not its leaders—as he believes—forsaken the landmarks established by Jefferson and Jackson. The principle of self-government in the Territories he has always indorsed, and still believes to be the correct policy on that subject. The abandonment of this position by the Democratic party, and by the Administration of Mr. Buchanan, in particular, is what first induced him to abandon the once invincible cohorts of that political legion. It was not without a cause; and now he stands forth in the Legislative halls of the Nation, the champion of the principles of the great statesmen who held the reins of government in the early days of the Republic, and is willing to accord to the Southern States all the rights claimed by their conservative statesmen, and any others demanded by the emergencies of the times. He was married in 1846 to Miss Minerva, daughter of Hiram Brown, Esq., of Indianapolis, well remembered as a leading advocate in Indiana. Post office address—Indianapolis, Indiana.

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### HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM THE NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT  
OF INDIANA.

Mr. COLFAX was born in the City of New York, in the year 1823. Of his parentage the writer of this notice has no knowl-

edge, and even not sufficient of Mr. Colfax, from which to prepare a sketch of that interest he would like, or one which the merits of the subject—as a citizen, a printer, an editor, member of the Constitutional Convention of Indiana, or of Congress, so amply deserve; but notwithstanding his imperfect data he will endeavor to review the leading events of his life in a truthful, plain and unvarnished manner, and leave to future biographers the task that he would like to perform—not from a desire to reap honors for himself, but because he admires the man, his talent, his indomitable energy and industry.

The first knowledge that we have of Mr. Colfax, like the immortal Franklin, or the “gray-coated” Philosopher of the *New York Tribune*, was as an apprentice to the “art preservative,” and this it seems, from the most reliable source of information, was the only school to which he had access, but having an active mind, like three Washburne Brothers, who were at one time members of Congress from three different States,—Maine, their nativity,—Wisconsin and California, he improved well his time and made the type fill the place of teachers, and by the time that he attained his majority he had his mind well stored with useful and varied information. About this time, young Colfax, with a longing desire for a field where he might not only engage with profit to himself, but at the same time to others, with a purse not overly well filled, and a scarcely respectable suit of clothes, but conducting himself as became the true man, and a genius bearing evidences of talent of no inferior order; an opportunity soon offered, and he became the proprietor and editor of the paper now known as the *St. Josephs Valley Register*, at that time a Whig paper, and neither the paper nor the town of South Bend, its place of publication, were then quite so imposing in size as at present. Of this paper he has been the principal editor for a period of sixteen years; and no paper in the State of Indiana has been conducted with such marked ability, and done more to build up its party or to advance the local interests of its vicinity than has the *Register*. Having from the time he took charge of this paper proven himself competent, not only as an editor, but for the discharge of the duties of all other positions in which he engaged, he was nominated and elected by the Whig party of his county, in 1850, as their Delegate to the Convention to revise the Constitution of the

State—the Democratic candidate being A. S. Deavitt, and over whom he was elected by a majority of 250 votes. Although a young man—perhaps the youngest man in that Convention—he did as much in giving tone and character to its action as any other delegate in the body; and the writer of this sketch, though not then a resident of the State, has since, often heard his action spoken of as being marked with exceedingly good judgment and foresight, and as having been mainly instrumental in incorporating into our present Constitution some of its leading features. Filling this position with honor and distinction, he was nominated, the next year, to a seat in Congress, from the Ninth District, in opposition to Hon. G. N. Fitch, the Democratic candidate, but was beaten by 216 votes. Continuing his business as printer and editor, in 1852 he was tendered another nomination, but declined. In the year 1854 he was nominated as the anti-Nebraska candidate for Congress and made the canvass against Dr. Norman Eddy, (who had been elected in 1852,) and was chosen by a majority of 1,776 votes. In 1856 he was re-nominated in opposition to, and elected over Hon. W. Z. Stewart, Democratic candidate, his majority this canvass being reduced to 1,036. This was the most exciting political campaign ever witnessed in Indiana, and especially so in the Ninth Congressional District, but Mr. Colfax proved himself equal to the emergency, and left the field at the close of the canvass with additional honors, and a lasting impression on the minds and in the hearts of the people of the many large audiences that he had occasion to address. In 1858 his party again put him in nomination for a seat in Congress, to which he was elected by a majority of upwards of 1,900. His opponent in this canvass was Col. John C. Walker, editor of the *La Porte Times*, and late Democratic State Printer, and a gentleman of talent and influence. In August of that year, at the invitation of the Republican State Central Committee of Illinois, he went to that State and entered with zeal and energy into the canvass. The reader will remember that it was in that year, that Hon. A. Lincoln, now President, and Hon. S. A. Douglas were opposing candidates for the U. S. Senate; and this was the first instance in the history of our country where candidates for this high position submitted their claims directly to the people by making a personal canvass of the State. The result, however, was that Mr. Douglas was

successful. In the Sixth Congressional District (the home of Mr. Lincoln) the contest was most exciting, and the result as to the choice of members of the General Assembly, very doubtful, and there were Mr. Colfax's efforts concentrated. Although unsuccessful in that year, the impression left upon the minds of his vast audiences in 1858, was, "like bread cast upon the waters," found in 1860; or as "seed scattered upon good ground, returned an hundred fold." And to Mr. Colfax do the Republicans of that Congressional District feel especially obligated, as to his efforts they hold their success in 1860 mainly attributable. In 1860 he was again put in nomination by the Republican party of his district, and again elected, his majority being increased to 3,402. It is but justice to Mr. Colfax to remark in this connection, that these nominations were all unsolicited, and since 1850 have invariably been unanimous. In all the positions to which he has been chosen, he has acquitted himself with unassuming dignity, talent of the first order, an industry that knew no tiring and an honesty that was incorruptible. At the Whig National Convention of 1848, which nominated Taylor and Fillmore to the Presidency and Vice Presidency, he was a Delegate, and was chosen as Secretary, also, in the National Convention of 1852, which nominated Scott and Graham, he was chosen to fill the same place.

In the campaign of 1860, but few men, if any, in the Republican party, contributed so much to the success of the National ticket, as did Hon. Schuyler Colfax. No sooner was the State contest decided—which was arduous and protracted in Indiana—and the result ascertained beyond a doubt, than he entered the field in Illinois, where, with his untiring zeal, he aided in securing that State beyond the contingency of a doubt; and left the State with honors seldom accorded to politicians. During the last session of Congress he was Chairman of one of its most important committees—that on Post Offices and Post Roads—the labors of which are severe and multifarious, but which he discharged as no member ever discharged them before; and it was the hope of his friends, that as a reward, not only for his political services, but in consideration of the merit of the man, and his peculiar qualifications for the position, that he would have been chosen Post Master General under Mr. Lincoln. That position,

however, has been bestowed upon another, but without disparagement to the merits of Mr. Colfax. For one of his age, he has already enjoyed many distinguished honors; and a wreath of fame already encircles his brow and adorns his character, that is seldom accorded even to older heads or minds of larger experience. Entering upon life for himself, poor and untutored—without the aid of friends or education—step by step he has ascended the ladder of fame, until he now stands upon its topmost round, with an honored name that is known from one end of the Union to the other; and while between members of Congress of the extreme portions of the State sectional rancour has always existed, between those of the seceding States and Mr. Colfax, there has ever been the best of feeling. His character, private and public, is untarnished by a single disreputable act—no stain of dishonor attaches to his life. In this sketch of Mr. Colfax, the writer has been governed by a simple review of facts; that he has done his subject that justice he deserves, he does not pretend to assume, and will only add that in his life is afforded the best evidences of the justness of Republican governments—where true merit, and not wealth and distinction of family, qualify men for places of honor and trust. Post office address—South Bend, Indiana.

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**COL. ARIEL DRAPIER,**  
OF ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

Mr. DRAPIER is the Legislative Reporter for the *State Sentinel* in the present House of Representatives. His son, William Henry, is the Reporter in the Senate for the same paper. These gentlemen are endeavoring to inaugurate professional reporting for the Legislature of the State, under the style of "Brevier Legislative Reports." Col. Drapier was born, August 31, 1808, in Sempronius, Cayuga county, New York. Since his boyhood—10 years of age—he has been, most of the time, a resident of this State, in the counties of Clark, Perry, Posey and St. Joseph—his connection with the press sometimes carrying him out of the State for longer or shorter periods. In 1825–6 he commenced a weekly paper, *The Western Compiler*, in Hardinsburgh, Breckinridge county, Kentucky, in the days when it was required, in that State, for a newspaper to be "authorized" by law. The two years fol-

lowing he occupied in law and general reading in the office of the Hon. Willis Green, in Hardinsburgh, and in the McClure School of Industry, New Harmony, Indiana—dividing his time in the latter place between reading and the general management of a semi-monthly scientific journal of that Institution—*The Disseminator of Useful Knowledge*. This work preserves the letters and lucubrations of the late Hon. William McClure, the liberal but eccentric patron of the McClurean Workingmens' Library Associations, in so many townships in the State of Indiana. The succeeding year he was again a journeyman printer a second time in Natchez, Mississippi, and then a schoolmaster in South-eastern Louisiana, where some fishing and hunting was attended to by him in companionship with his early friend, Dr. John A. Veatch, since distinguished as a naturalist in California. In 1830–31 he was "at case," in Louisville, Ky., where, in September, 1831, he married. In 1832 he served as foreman of the *Daily Boston Atlas*. In 1833 he typed the 3d and 4th volumes of Bowditch's Laplace's *Mecanique Celeste*. In 1834–5 he published the *Louisville Notary* (weekly,) and the *Louisville Daily Transcript*. In 1836 he published the *St. Joseph Herald*, in South-western Michigan, and the next year he essayed farming. Soon failing in means, and losing health in his family, he repairs again to the Printing Business, and takes charge of the State Printing in Indianapolis for the session of 1837–8 of the General Assembly. In 1839–40 he published the *Equator*, a literary weekly, at Bloomington, Ind. In 1841–2 he was again connected with the Louisville (Ky.) Press—publishing with the Popes and Wm. H. Johnson, the last year of the *Daily Louisville Public Advertiser*. He was afterwards interested in a general job office in that city, with John C. Noble. About this time, in his 34th year, he assumed Reporting as a profession. Three sessions he served in the Kentucky Legislature for the Frankfort and Louisville press. In 1843–4, with Mr. M. T. C. Gould, he reported the Campbell and Rice Debate, in Lexington—1,312 pages, 8 vo. Before this time he had reported a theological debate, in Bellville, Hendricks county, which was printed in Indianapolis. Afterwards the Weinzophflen Catholic Priest case, in the Gibson Circuit Court, at Princeton, Ind., with other court trials in Louisville and Frankfort, Ky., and in Knoxville, Tennessee. In 1845 he compiled *The Elements of Swift*

*Writing, after Taylor and Gould*—E. Morgan & Co., Cincinnati, O.; Morton & Griswold, Louisville, Ky., Publishers—adapting moveable types to the short-hand symbols. In 1846-7 he wrote for the *Ohio Statesman* in that State Legislature. In 1847 he was engaged in the Tennessee Legislature. Then for two years he was in the first effort made by the press of Washington City to establish *verbatim* reporting in Congress, which resulted in giving the contract to John C. Rives. In 1850-51 he wrote in the Ohio and Indiana Constitutional Conventions. In 1852 he was again in the corps of Reporters for the *Daily and Congressional Globe*. In 1853 he established *The St. Joseph County Forum*, a Democratic weekly newspaper, still controlled by him in South Bend, St. Joseph county, Indiana. In 1855-6, and in 1857-8, he was engaged again in the Tennessee Legislature, for *The Legislative Union and American*, two volumes of which (quarto,) were authorized as the authentic record of that body. He also reported the proceedings and debates in the Southern Methodist General Conference, at Nashville, in May of that year. He wrote in the Minnesota Constitutional Convention, in 1857; and was official Reporter to the Kansas Constitutional Convention, in 1859. In 1858-9 he instituted the first professional Reporting for the Indiana Legislature, in the Brevier Reports, before referred to. In these varied relations, begun and continued under circumstances of pecuniary embarrassments appreciable by all, Col. D. has evinced those high moral and social qualities of manners and good neighborhood which rarely fail to command the credit and consideration he enjoys, with his family, in St. Joseph county. His life is an avowal of devotion to the Christian Profession, the attainment of whose virtues and adornments he is forward to declare is the chief object of his ambition. That he bows the powers of a cultivated mind to these attainments, is manifest in his editorial columns, no less than in his inner walks about home and hearth—in his treatment of political and public adversaries, no less than in his intercourse with those of his own faith. He takes his positions promptly on all issues, and maintains them earnestly and intelligently, with a delicate and chastened regard for the rights of others. Post office address—South Bend, Indiana.



**ROBERT DELOS BROWN,****PRESENT STATE LIBRARIAN.**

Mr. BROWN was born in Otsego county, New York, April 13th, 1814, and emigrated to Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1829, with his grand father's family, both his parents having died while he was yet a child. In 1836 he removed to Dearborn county, Indiana, where he continued to reside until his removal to Indianapolis, in February, 1861.

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**JAMES R. BRYANT,****LATE STATE LIBRARIAN.**

Mr. BRYANT was born July 15th, 1830, in Hertford county, North Carolina, in which county he resided until he was 22 years of age. He then removed to the city of Indianapolis. At the age of 18 years he commenced business in merchandising on his own account in Murfreesboro, North Carolina, in which he continued three years, during which time—on the 14th of January, 1851—he was married to Miss Aura E. Rayner, daughter of Hon. James R. Rayner, of Bertie county, North Carolina. On his location in Indianapolis, he entered the Dry Goods House of W. & H. Glenn as salesman, and also had charge of the wholesale department. He remained with these gentlemen until elected State Librarian, January 14th, 1857. Not favored with educational advantages such as he desired, he persevered in self-culture with an unyielding energy truly characteristic of the man—whose habits of industry know no bounds when there is anything useful to be performed. His efforts in this regard were so successful that he signally triumphed over every obstacle retarding his progress in the paths of learning, and acquired an education such as few gentlemen, under the same circumstances, would have secured. While in the dry goods establishment of W. & H. Glenn, in this city, he enjoyed to the fullest extent the friendship and confidence of the firm, and by his gentlemanly bearing and courteous conduct towards customers, made many warm and steadfast friends, and enjoyed a degree of popularity rarely possessed by so young a man. This popularity was greatly increased after his election to the office of State Librarian. In this position he came fully up to the anticipations of his numerous friends; and the Library, under his care, was kept in such a manner, that he could instantly

place his hands upon any volume among the many thousands on the shelves. Visitors and persons having business in the Library, will never forget the pleasant smile that constantly fitted over his features, and proclaimed the goodness of his heart. In showing persons through the rooms and pointing out the different objects of interest, he took a peculiar pleasure, and never was weary when visitors demanded his services. Mr. Bryant is a young man possessing a respectable share of talent, a kind and obliging disposition, and is master of that secret which secures and retains the friendship of his fellow citizens. Post office address—Indianapolis, Indiana.

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### JONATHAN W. GORDON,

PRINCIPAL CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. GORDON was born August 13, 1820. His father, William Gordon, was an Irish laborer, who emigrated to the United States in 1790, and settled in Washington county, Pennsylvania, where, August 18th, 1795, he married Sarah Watton, a native of Virginia, by whom he had fourteen children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the thirteenth. The father migrated westward with his family in the spring of 1835, and settled in Ripley county, Indiana, where he resided until the time of his death, January 20th, 1841. His wife survived him until May 29th, 1857, when she died at the residence of her youngest daughter, Mrs. Charlotte Kelley. In the meantime Mr. Jonathan W. Gordon married Miss Catharine J. Overturf, April 3d, 1843; entered upon the practice of the law, February 27th, 1844; went to Mexico, June 9th, 1846, in the Third Regiment of Indiana Volunteers; lost his health, and upon his return, studied medicine, on account of hemorrhage from his lungs; received the degree of M. D., 1851; removed to Indianapolis, and resumed the practice of the law in May, 1852; was elected a member of the House of Representatives by the people of Marion county, in 1856, and again in 1858; and, during the latter term, was twice chosen Speaker. On the first day of the recent session he was elected Principal Clerk of the House of Representatives. Mr. Gordon is a man of the people. He knows their wants, because he mingles with them, and as a public man does all in his power to promote their prosperity. Dr. Gordon is a man of talent and acquirements; and does not be-

long to that class of politicians who can discover no difference in the sublimity of "Paradise Lost" and a negro ballad; but in literature is even more than he is in politics, having written much and well, both in prose and verse. He is possessed of a kind heart, and his benevolence is fully as active as his purse is capacious; and when he sees human misery without extending relief, then it may be truthfully said that there is no balm of Gilead in his purse with which to heal the wound.

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### RICHARD H. LITSON,

ASSISTANT DOOR-KEEPER OF THE SENATE.

Mr. LITSON was born in the town of Barnstable, County of Devon, England, on the 13th day of April, 1831. He came to America when only 11 years of age, where he was duly instructed in the art and mystery of shoemaking. His education was rather deficient, having only received the benefit of about two years' instruction in his native town; but being naturally of quick perception, retentive memory, and fond of reading and study, he conceived the idea of studying law, although encumbered with a family. He accordingly availed himself of the law library and instruction of James C. Thom, Esq., of the Madison (Indiana) Bar, in which city he had located in the year 1855. Having pursued his studies for over three years, at the same time carrying on his trade and supporting his family, he applied and was duly admitted to the Bar. After a brief practice, he removed in the spring of 1857, to Danville, Hendricks county, and shortly thereafter, became a candidate for District Attorney in the Common Pleas District composed of the counties of Hendricks and Putnam. After a spirited contest he was triumphantly elected over his Democratic opponent, (Wm. P. Gregg, Esq.,) who was well known, and of unimpeachable character as a gentleman. Before serving out his time as District Attorney (fall of 1860,) he again moved, and re-located at Madison, where he at once entered into partnership with his preceptor, J. C. Thom, in the practice of his profession. With but a moment's reflection, he jumped aboard the cars, at the "Deep Diggings," arrived at Indianapolis, became a candidate, and was in a few hours thereafter elected First Assistant Door-keeper of the Indiana State Senate. He was married on the

7th of December, 1851, to Maria Louisa, daughter of Isaac Eudaily, of Madison, Ind. Post office address—Madison, Indiana.

---

**FRANCIS P. GRIFFITH,**

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE SENATE.

Mr. GRIFFITH was born in the city of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, December 19, 1819. His ancestors have lived in Montgomery and Frederick counties, Maryland, from and prior to the Declaration of Independence. Mr. G. is the son of Howard Griffith, one of the defenders of the city of Baltimore in the War of 1812. In 1839 Mr. Griffith Jr., came to Ohio, and commenced the study of medicine, and graduated with distinguished honor in 1845. He practiced medicine in that State until 1852, and then removed to Indiana. At first he settled in Grant county, but afterwards—in April, 1858—made his permanent home in La-grange county, where he now resides. His education is superior, and his miscellaneous reading extends through the volumes of all the standard writers. His professional learning places him among the best and most successful physicians in the State. In the State of Ohio he enjoyed an extensive practice, and as a physician had an enviable popularity in the vicinity of his professional labors. In his deportment he is unassuming, avoids all ostentation, and treats with becoming courtesy all with whom he is brought in contact. As Assistant Secretary of the Senate, he is noted for industry, and for the systematic and straightforward manner in which he performs the onerous and multitudinous duties of that responsible position. His early political tenets were those of the Whig party, in the ranks of which organization he labored with a devoted earnestness that evinced the sincerity of his political faith. His first presidential vote was cast for Henry Clay. When that time-honored party fell into decay, he joined the Republican movement, and since that time has been no less industrious in proclaiming its principles than he was in bearing aloft the standard of Henry Clay. Though not an Abolitionist, who would only free the slave to plunge him into a misery more intense than he now suffers, he is opposed to the institution, and thinks it is wrong wherever, and in whatever shape it is found. He believes it to be antagonistic to the principles of political economy, and subversive of national prosperity—his political creed

being that all government, whether political, social or moral, should be based upon the doctrines and precepts of the Bible. Mr. Griffith's code of national ethics is well founded and fitly chosen. Resting for support on that Book of Inspiration and Justice, it can not be wrong, although it does not meet with universal favor in the land.

---

### JOHN PAUL JONES,

CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Mr. JONES was born in Westminster, Carroll county, Maryland, February 19th, 1822. He came to Indiana in 1840, settled at Fort Wayne, and graduated at *Brush College*, in this State. At 21 years of age he assumed the duties of a traveling minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which capacity he acted six years, and abandoned the calling in consequence of ill health. He was a member of the General Assembly from the County of Lagrange in 1850-51, having for his opponent Benjamin G. Bennett, a Democrat. He was elected Clerk of the La Grange Circuit Court in 1852, and re-elected in 1856. In 1860 he was elected Clerk of the Supreme Court of Indiana, which position he is peculiarly fitted for, being a careful and vigilant officer. Mr. Jones, previous to the organization of the Republican party, was a Whig. He has resided in La Grange county since 1848. Post office address—Indianapolis, Indiana.

---

### AZEL PIERRE NEWKIRK,

PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

M. NEWKIRK was born on the 3d day of June, 1833, in the City of Cincinnati. His father settled in Connersville, Fayette county, Indiana, the same year. For seven or eight years, commencing at the age of 15, he traveled as an agent throughout the several States of the Union. Settled in Connersville in October, 1857, and commenced the study of the law in the office of the Hon. S. W. Parker. Entered the practice after seven months reading, and continued until the political campaign of 1860. He then espoused the Republican cause; formed the company of "Wide Awakes," known as "Abe's Boys"—and acted as their Captain during the campaign. The company were pronounced the best drilled in the State. Mr. N. made many stump speeches during the campaign, and was elected Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives, on the 10th of January, 1861. Married on the 30th of January, 1860. He has returned to Connersville, to resume the practice of the law, and if occasion requires, will fight to the death for the union of the States. Post office address—Connersville, Indiana.

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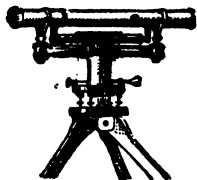
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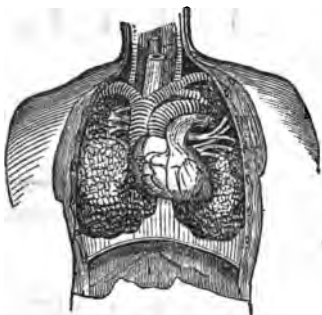
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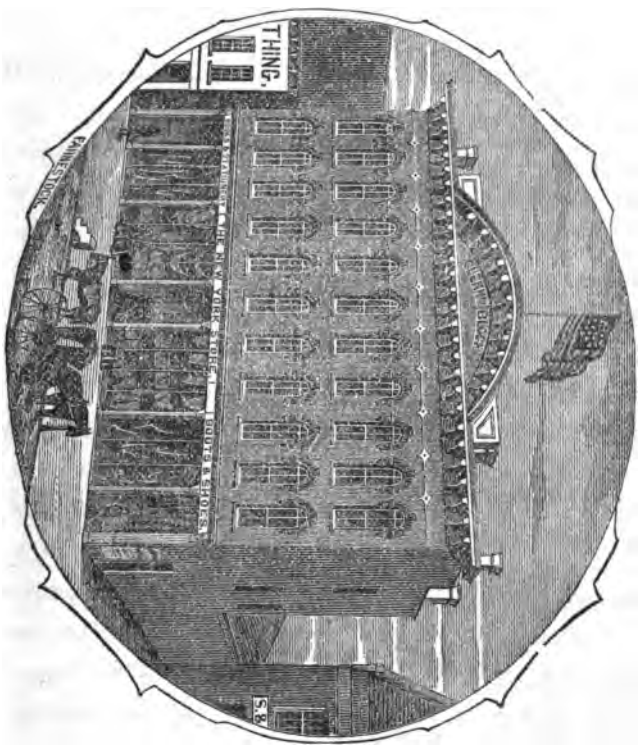
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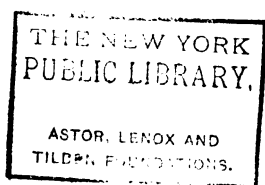
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**GLENN'S' BLOCK. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.**











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